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CONVENTION NOTES.

In the convention yesterday two memorials were received from so-called creditors of the state, one of which was signed by Hon. Jere S. Black as attorney for Boorman, Johnson, and referred to the Committee of Twenty-six. The second section of the report on the executive department was adopted. By it the term of the governor is reduced to two years, from and after the October election of 1880. His salary was fixed at $3,000 per annum, subject to increase or decrease by a two thirds vote of the general assembly, and it is provided that this reduction of salary shall not apply during the present term of the present executive. This was the only section adopted, the time of the convention being taken up with the discussion to which it gave rise.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, July 27th, 9 A. M.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. W. EDGE, a member of the convention from the county of Wilkinson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. INGRAM. I give notice of a motion to reconsider as much of the journal yesterday as refers to the office of attorney general, and if in order, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table until we reach the end of the report on the executive department.

The motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table prevailed.

Mr. INGRAM. I have a resolution on the session of the convention. It is that we have two sessions a day, and that when this convention adjourns this session, it be until four o'clock this evening; it is believed by many that we get along very slowly.

The PRESIDENT. That is not a privileged motion. You will have to suspend the order of the day to take it up.

Mr. INGRAM. I move to suspend the order of the day in order to take up the resolution.

The motion to suspend the order of the day was not agreed to.

Mr. GARTRELL. I offer a resolution to require the treasurer to make a further advance of per diem to the members of the convention.

The order of the day was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. SAPP and JOHNSON, of Bartow.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered a resolution that the treasurer advance to the secretary of the convention two hundred dollars.

The order of the day was suspended and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. MOSELEY, chairman of the committee to report on the number of officers and clerical force employed in various departments about the capitol, submitted the report of said committee.

The PRESIDENT. I will state to the convention that I hold in my hand a memorial to the convention from Mr. Milbank, a citizen of the state of New York, claiming to be a creditor of this state, and another memorial from Hon. Jere S. Black, as attorney for Boorman, Johnson & Co. What direction will the convention give these memorials?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I move that they take the same general course as the one received the other day.

Mr. WALLACE. I hope they will be read for the information of the convention.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I hope we will not consume time in reading those papers. They are private claims, and if the parties want us to see their arguments, they ought to print them and lay them on our desks.

The memorials were thereupon referred to the Committee of Twenty-six.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The order of the day being the report of the Committee on Final Revision upon the report of the Committee on Executive Department, was taken up. There were pending an amendment by Mr. BASS to strike out the words "competent salary established by law," and insert "three thousand dollars until otherwise ordered by law, to be passed by two-thirds of both houses of the general assembly;" and an amendment thereto by Mr. HARRELL, to insert after the word "law," the words "which shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum, on a specie basis."

Mr. BASS. I would state that I have inserted in the amendment as read on yesterday the words "on call of the yeas and nays," which did not appear in it then, but I have inserted them now, to meet the views of some of the gentlemen who spoke yesterday.

Mr. MYNATT. I do not agree with my colleague [Mr. COLLIER] in the views that he expressed upon this subject yesterday. I have very great respect for his judgment, as much probably as for that of any other gentleman that I know. But it seems to me that in this matter we are keeping outside of constitutional law, and trenching on legislation. Not only that, but we propose to tie it. It has never been one of the misfortunes of Georgia that the salaries of public officers have been too great. The present indebtedness of the state does not arise from that source. We are proposing here to reduce the governor's salary to a thousand dollars. Why, what does it amount to? That is not the great difficulty in our state, that we pay too much money for the governor. Suppose we get off a thousand dollars and reduce the judges of the superior courts to fifteen hundred or eighteen hundred dollars, and the judges of the supreme court to twenty-five hundred or two thousand dollars, and what will it amount to? It will not reach more than fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum. That is not what is complained of. Judge COLLIER says that we spend six hundred thousand dollars more every year than we did before the war; that it costs that much more to run the government; that much more than we ought to pay; but how does this little matter of salary change that big item? Only some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, if we apply reduction to every officer whose salary can possibly be reduced. Is this the great thing that we are to do? Was it for that, gentlemen, we came here? Suppose that you sent a commission to stop a great break in the levees of the Mississippi river, and after they had gone there and returned to you, and say, "we have stopped one or two little leaks," shall you then say to them, "well done, good and faithful servant;" and shall that be the work that we do here? Has there been any complaint on this subject by the people?

VOICES. Yes, plenty of it.

Mr. MYNATT. No sir; if there has been I have never heard it, but sir, I understand that each copy of the laws published in this state, each edition of these little pamphlets that we have before us cost the state of Georgia the sum of a hundred and thirty thousand dollars. I understand that the state has been involved by endorsing bonds for the railroad companies, and by issuing her own bonds to pay interest and the expenses of the government. This is what has caused the indebtedness of the state of Georgia, and not this little matter of four thousand dollars paid to the governor as his salary. The law says that his salary shall be competent; has any gentleman here informed himself upon the subject in order to know what is a competent salary for the governor of Georgia? Do we know how much it takes to support his family? I apprehend not, and the simple question is, can we trust the legislature with something? Can't we trust them with this matter? Shall we say that the man whom we have elected governor will be found colluding with them to get a larger salary than is right that he should have? Is there any such man in the state whom we will elect to the office of governor? You want him to have a competent salary; then why not give it to him; if not, then elect only rich men to the office, who can serve for nothing, if necessary; make it possible for the rich man only to get there. I think sir, that we should leave this matter to the legislature, and give it the power of fixing all salaries and the healing up of this little matter, which does not make any difference at all in any man's taxes. I repeat it should be left to the legislature. I aim as much as any one here for retrenchment and reform, but I want practical reforms, and not such reforms as this. If we do not accomplish these great practical reforms we will not have accomplished our purpose here, and the reforms which the people demand.

Mr. SIMMONS. I agree with the gentleman who has taken his seat that it is improper for the convention to fix these salaries. I say with him that it is a matter exclusively within the province of legislation and it is the duty of the legislature of Georgia taking into consideration all the circumstances of the times to fix the salaries high, or low, according to the taxes we pay. But some gentlemen say that we cannot trust the legislature of Georgia. It has been intimated upon this floor that they cannot be trusted, that they are under the influence of lobbyists, and that they are no better than rogues and thieves. I rise in defence of the legislatures that have sat in this state, since 1871, and I assert it here, and boldly, that Georgia since she has been a state, has never had a legislature that did her more good and credit, than the legislatures since 1871. What were the facts when we got here in November, 1871? We had no executive; we had a man in the executive office who had usurped it, and claimed it to the end of Bullock's term. We did not know what the debt of the state was, what her assets were, or where her liabilities were held, and we had not a dollar in the treasury. We went to work; we found large quantities of bonds that had been issued illegally, and we repudiated them, and saved the state millions of dollars. From that time on, the legislatures have been economical, and have taken as much care of the interests of the state and people as any other legislatures that Georgia has ever had. They say the legislature has increased the debt of the state. I deny it. Is any that not a single dollar of public debt has been incurred by it. Our bonds were so low that the state could not borrow money for the actual necessities of the government. And the distinguished gentleman from Wilkes, [Mr. TOOMBS] had to endorse the note of the state, in order to borrow two hundred thousand dollars, to carry on the civil establishment. That was the condition of the state then. How is it now? The bonds of the state are at par, and at a premium, and stand as high as the bonds of any state in the union, with one or two exceptions. Who did it? The legislatures of Georgia did it, and yet you tell me that such men are not to be trusted to fix the little matter of salary for governor. Men who have come here, and given their time, their brains, their money to the service of the state. Why, sir, gentlemen say, they hang their heads with shame, to think of the legislature, and the gentleman from Fulton, [Mr. COLLIER,] said he wanted to go back to the good old times. I have looked into the matter, and I want to tell you what the pay rolls of the state were in the good old days before the war, and what they have been since.

Lecisiative pay roll,	1856	$168,446
" "	1857	105 921
" "	1858	114 242
" "	1876	111 093
" "	18 9	95,929
" "	1875	112 467
" "	1860	115,849
" "	1861	114 427
Total expenses 1858		745 480
" "	1860	1,179,110
" "	1876	631,764
Pay roll 1859		186 794
" "	1870	536,891

Mr. COLLIER. Was not the membership much larger in 1858, than in 1873?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know about that, but I think it was.

Mr. COLLIER. Were not the sessions biennial?

Mr. SIMMONS. In 1858 they were, but in 1859 they were the other way.

Mr. COLLIER. Was there not one member from each county in the state?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir, but that does not make any difference here. We are comparing the expenses before the war, with expenses after the war. Now was the comptroller general's pay roll ——

Mr. COLLIER. What was the value of the taxable property of the state in 1858 and in 1876?

Mr. SIMMONS. In 1858, I think it was four hundred and fifty millions of dollars; in 1876, two hundred and forty millions. Allusion has been made here to the creation of this debt. Who created it? Not the legislature of Georgia! No, sir! Not a dollar has been incurred by the action of these legislatures. It was done by the legislature of '65 and '66, when it authorized the governor, now the distinguished president of this convention, [Mr. JENKINS,] to issue bonds mortgaging the Western and Atlantic railroad, to pay the debts created for the purchase of provisions during the war, to support the wives and children of the constituents of the gentleman from Bartow [Mr. WOFFORD] whose husbands and fathers had gone to the field to fight for their country.

Mr. WOFFORD. How many dollars worth of provisions did Bartow county receive under that appropriation?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know how much Bartow received, but I know it was all sent up here in this region of country.

Mr. WOFFORD. How much was appropriated to this purpose?

Mr. SIMMONS. I think about two hundred thousand dollars for two sessions. The same legislature ordered him to put the endorsement of the state upon the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, adding to the indebtedness before the war, and making nine millions of debt. Add two millions eight hundred thousand of gold bonds issued by Bullock, and you have the whole debt of the state. It is true that other bonds were issued by Gov. Smith, but they were in lieu of other bonds of the state past due, and which we were not able to pay.

Mr. COLLIER. I believe you stated that not a particle of public debt had been created since 1871. Has not the legislature established several bureaus since that time?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes sir.

Mr. COLLIER. And at very great expense?

Mr. SIMMONS. No sir. At very little cost to the people of Georgia, considering the benefit they derive from them. But I was speaking of the public debt.

Mr. TOOMBS. These questions between the two gentlemen, are not upon the questions before the house at all, and I submit are not in order, and are not germain to the amendment. The whole finances of the state are not involved, when we are talking of the governor's salary, and you spend more talking about it, than your children will have to pay in forty years. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDENT. I think the point of order well taken.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think, with all due respect to the chair, that I was in order.

Mr. TOOMBS. I call the gentleman to order again. He cannot proceed with the discussion when the chair has ruled him out of order. He can appeal from the decision of the chair if he wants to.

Mr. SIMMONS. I had a right to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. TOOMBS. I say that he cannot be heard. If the gentleman cannot be called to order and made to confine himself to the question, we never will have any order here.

The PRESIDENT. The point of order was well taken, but it is clearly the right of the gentleman when called to order, to be heard upon the point.

Mr. TOOMBS. I subside.

Mr. SIMMONS. I insist, Mr. President, that I was in order, for the legislature of Georgia had been attacked here for the purpose of depriving them of the power to regulate the salaries. I was going on to show that the legislature should be trusted with this matter.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. Mr. President, I want to say a few words upon this subject.

The PRESIDENT. There is another gentleman on the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS. I was about concluding my remarks, sir, but I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think this convention will be recreant to its duty if it does not take this matter in hand. When the people have waited seven years for these legislatures to reduce their own pay, I don't think we can trust them with this matter. I think that we ought to reduce the salaries from the governor down, and the people will not be satisfied with our work unless we do it.

Mr. INGRAM. Am I in order with a substitute for all these amendments that are before the house?

The PRESIDENT. No, sir; you are not in order.

Mr. WELLBORN. I believe there is only one amendment now pending to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Floyd. If I am correct I desire to offer an amendment to his amendment in the nature of a proviso for the same.

The PRESIDENT. The original proposition is the report of the committee, and to that there was an amendment by the gentleman from Floyd, and an amendment to that amendment by the gentleman from Webster, and another amendment is in order now.

Mr. GUERRARD. I remember from reading in an old book that there was a certain class of persons who said: "We are the people, and all the wisdom will die with us." I do not desire to seem by my silence to put myself in that category. It has been said here upon this floor that we are the people, and that we have all the wisdom necessary to the purposes of our assembling. I am not opposed to that; but I am opposed to the idea that all wisdom will die with us. The people were wise when they sent us here, and it shows that the people who are able to collect such an amount of wisdom, and to put it here to shine in this hall, will be wise and will remain wise after this convention has dissolved, and its members go back to mingle as its distinguishable atoms among the great mass of the people. Part of that wisdom will be to provide, by biennial elections, a house of representatives, and there, by the theory, the practice of our land, and our form of government, all money bills originate. There the people are found in the persons of their representatives, coming there fresh from the constituences to originate measures and appropriate money. This house goes out of its way and attempts to letter the people in these things the regulation of which belong to the general assembly. I am not here sir to speak of amounts of figures. I do not presume to say that this or that amount is sufficient, but the people through their house, called from time to time, long after this body has passed away are not to be fettered against the disposition of their money. The people are free, and this house shall not with my consent, take away from them one jot or tittle of their liberties, or from the general assembly any portion of their rights. That the general assembly of Georgia is an unworthy body I deny. I will not admit that my people are incapable of selecting a man to represent them. Up to this time not one dollar of the people's money has gone into my pocket, and as long as I have had anything to pay tax on, I have always paid them cheerfully, and not grudgingly. I did not say to my representatives here, "I grudge you the pittance you receive," but will say you have served faithfully, and shall receive cheerfully," and with a good grace what the representatives of the people have said you should receive. Sir, I defend the legislature! and I do it as one of the people, one who never had their money in his pocket, and one who, by his own will, when he signs the pay-roll of this convention, never will again. I contend for the right of the people to dispose of their money through the popular house as their fathers did before them. I stand upon principle. I do not care what the governor's salary is, so it is fixed by the popular authorities. I do not want dollars and cents in the constitution. I do not want it put in the record that we cannot trust the legislature, and, therefore, upon the battle at this moment, on the side of the people against those who say that the people cannot select their own officers, who would fetter the disposition of their moneys, and reverse the rulings of old, that all money bills shall originate in the popular branch of the people's legislature, who would put the people in straight jackets so that they would not be able to adapt themselves to the changes of state and national life. I have already put myself on the record here as a friend of economy. But my study has shown me that there are two kinds of economy—that which is wise and that which is unwise, and I shall try to be on the side of that which is wise. My observation of the efforts of states and nations is that a liberal provision of compensation to the servants of the people secures honest administration of the affairs. I think every man for a fair day's labor should have a fair day's pay. Liberal pay secures faithful service. But when it is reduced to a point below what the services are entitled to below the price of the times, then, as the people do not pay for faithful work, it begets an unfaithful servant of the people who do not support him, and what is lost to him in compensation he makes up in indirect ways. Honest paying to their servants never impoverished any people, but insufficient pay produces dishonesty and theft, and the treasury that is not guarded by honest and capable servants, is the prey of adventurers. That is my observation. I am afraid on the other hand that we might fasten upon such a crowd of hungry leaches, who will never cry "hold, enough." I think the people will select such men as being faithfully rewarded will faithfully discharge their trust. I hope for these reasons the constitution will be silent upon the subject of pay. I want the popular branch of the representatives of my state to do what their predecessors have done in this land of liberty for two hundred years—originate all the money bills.

Mr. HOLCOMBE I think that the most remarkable speech I ever heard. His idea that the most popular branch of the general assembly only has the right to originate money bills, and appropriations is ridiculous. As is his idea that this convention has no power to fix the pay of the servants of the people, I ask where the legislature gets their power if not in the constitution which we are to frame or the one under which we now live. The fundamental law is made for the purpose of restraining the legislature on proper bonds and not only the power itself but all that can be conferred upon it must be given in the constitution. This power to fix the salaries is the question, which if it never has been fixed by the people of the state before we came here, ought to be fixed now. I assert it here, and I think the experience of nearly every gentleman on the floor will agree with me that the people want us when we came here to stop this wild extravagance of expenditure. But for the fact that they believed we would do that not a single vote would have been given for the convention in my counties. They say we are paying the officers large and fancy prices, when we are poor and hardly able to live. When Howell Cobb was governor, and the people were rich, $3,000 was considered enough, but when the war is over, and destruction had overtaken us, and we were left poor, the convention of 1868 and the legislature that met immediately after it, put it up to these fancy prices, and then wrung from the people every dollar that they could, until the people can hardly make a living, and pay their taxes at all. It is said that the debt has not been increased since Bullock's administration. I ask any gentleman if he does not know that the average increase of the public debt of Georgia is a half million dollars a year. Where it comes from I don't know. But I know that the legislature has been tried and appealed to time and again to diminish these salaries, but they would not do it, and now the people have come here through their representatives in this constitutional convention to fix these things for themselves. I believe it is the voice of the people from the mountains to the coast, and I tell the gentlemen if they do not reduce these things, there will not be a vote in all the mountain country for the constitution that they are making. We we do not want to beggar any one, but we do not want a class here arrayed in "purple and fine linen," drawing thousands of dollars from the state in salaries, and taking about twenty-eight weeks to work, while we work fifty-two weeks in a year, and are ground down to the very dust by the burden of taxation If they cannot live on what we offer to give them, they ought not to be candidates and applicants for office. We can find good and competent men who will fill them for the price. Therefore let us fix this thing in the constitution of the state at once and be done with it. [Applause.]

Mr. TIFT. I shall not attempt either to define or justify the action of the legislature. That is something I think which does not appertain to the question now before us. It has been contended that this convention has no right to fix the salaries of officers, that it is a very small matter and of no consequence to the people. That is the sum of what has been offered. But every one knows that the ocean is made up of drops of water, and the mountains grains of sand. Our expenses are made up of driblets, and every cent and dollar we can secure should be saved, and the first place to start this saving is in fixing the salaries of officers and the pay of members of the legislature. Why? Because there has been extravagances in this matter. I see in the constitutions of some of the states, especially Michigan, which I have not at hand, as some gentleman borrowed it from me, that the salaries in that state are fixed at about one half that they are here, and therefore I think it best to do what I propose in this amendment, which I shall offer at the proper time, together with the motion to refer them to the committee on finances, taxation, and public debt, and will let them report upon the matter.

Mr. HARRELL. I was very much struck on yesterday by the earnest and eloquent remarks of the gentleman on my left, [Mr. TOOMBS], upon the duty of restricting the legislature in the matter of granting privileges and immunities, but I think it a much greater duty to keep them from putting their hands into the public treasury. Unless we save this money to the people of the state, we shall fail in our object here. It is but a small leak, I confess, but it is a continuous one. My opinion is that all the salaries should be established by a provision made by the people themselves "But," said the gentleman from Chatham, [Mr. GUERRARD], "why distrust the people, they can control it in the legislature." I say sir, they can more properly control it here, and as the gentleman from Milton, [Mr. HOLCOMBE] says, this question entered into the canvass in my country, and they were not too rich then to dispise the consideration of these small things.

Mr. HUNT. I call the attention of the Chair and the gentleman to rule fifth of the house. "No member shall speak more than once in any one debate until all who desire to speak shall have spoken."

Mr. HARRELL. I was not aware that any other gentleman desired to speak.

Mr. HUNT. There were five or six gentlemen up all around you.

The PRESIDENT. I first recognized the gentleman now on the floor.

Mr. HARRELL. The reason that I insist upon it at this time is that if the convention passes it by on the ground that it is too small for consideration, then every one of the reforms which we propose will be passed by for the same reason, that it is too small a matter to be here. There are reforms in the legislative department and in the judicial, and I think the convention should take hold of them at their very first appearance, and although they do not save the state but a very few dollars, that should be considered and passed upon. This is the place to put our hands upon these abuses, and we are certainly responding to the wishes of the public mind in doing so. The gentlemen say that we can leave that to the legislature. The gentleman from Bibb [Mr SIMMONS] went into a very elaborate defense of the legislature. I did not blame him for it, he being a member of the legislature, and being interested in its record. I don't make any charge of dishonesty against the representatives of the people since 1871, but I say that in this matter they have not responded to the wishes of the people. There has been a desire that the expenses of the legislative department should be decreased. My opinion is that if left to them, the decrease of salaries will always fail when the wishes of the people will be always disregarded.

Mr. LAWTON. It has been stated repeatedly on this floor by the gentleman and others that the salary of the governor was fixed when we were in abnormal times. Does he know when it was fixed?

Mr. HARRELL. Some time between 1861 and 1864.

Mr. LAWTON. It was fixed before the war.

Mr. HARRELL. I know then that it was fixed too large, and above a sum with which the greatest men in Georgia had been satisfied up to that time. That is all I desire to say. But don't let us say that these things are too small to be looked after, and I propose, Mr. President, to modify my amendment by striking out the words "specie basis," to meet the wishes of some gentlemen, and the seeming desire of the convention.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Feeling that we should set an example upon the line of economy, I feel it my duty to call the previous question.

Mr. WELLBORN. Before that question is put, I wish to say a few words why that call should not be sustained.

The PRESIDENT. It is not debatable.

Mr. MCDONALD. Will the gentleman withdraw his call for the previous question and allow me to make a few remarks?

The call was not withdrawn, but upon being put to the house was not agreed to—yeas, 41; nays, 91.

Mr. MCDONALD. I ask pardon of the house for any remarks that I may make, but I have sat here and heard the abuses of the last and all preceding legislatures, and I having had the misfortune, in the estimation of some, to be a member of the last legislature, I desire to speak a few words upon this occasion. The time was when it was thought a great honor to be a member of the Georgia legislature. The arguments upon this question have taken a wide range; it is well known that it has not been the expectation of the people that this convention would put these principles of reform into the constitution. This convention would not have been here to day, and if I had not been impressed with that belief, I would not, in the last legislature, have voted for the call of this convention. But, sir, the best way to judge of the habits of men, is to judge of them by their actions in the past.

Suppose we leave this matter to the legislature? I am not in favor of trusting the legislature with it. That was the argument of those who opposed the convention. The legislature will not fix it, and I ask if I take the liberty of appealing to those who feel that they represent the laboring people, and especially the "wire-grass" men, to come up regardless of any influence, and vote for these small salaries. Let us put ourselves on the record. I am willing to give $3,000 to the governor, but not one farthing more. If these reforms are not made, I believe the people will not be satisfied, and I don't think that it is casting any reflection upon the people to say that we can't trust the doing of this thing to the legislature. We are part of the people; we are not to consider ourselves an exclusive class of people; and if reflections are cast upon the people, they rest upon ourselves as well I don't believe either that when this body dies all wisdom will die with it; but let us lift these burdens from the shoulders of the tax payers, as we have been sent here to do.

Mr. GREER, of Jones. I think that we have heard as much discussion upon the question of salaries as we desire. I think we should lay these amendments on the table and vote directly upon the question. I don't think that any man's opinions are going to be changed here to day by this discussion. Let us see first if we are going to fix the salary at all, and then let us fix the amount. The way we are going on now we will waste enough to pay the governor a right good salary. I move to lay this amendment on the table.

Mr. BASS. I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table.

The call for the yeas and nays was seconded.

Mr. WELLBORN. Will the Chair state what will be the effect of laying the amendments on the table?

The PRESIDENT. It will only be to lay the amendments themselves on the table.

The roll was called, and the motion to lay upon the table was not agreed to; yeas, 65; nays, 121,

YEAS—Messrs. Barrett, Barrow, Bristow, Buchanan, Burnett, Cain, Casey, Carter, Chandler, Cone, Daniels, Dubose, Edlington, Fain, Fontaine, Furman, Guerrey, Glover, Guerard, Gignilliatt, Green of the 21st, Hamilton of the 21st, Hammond of the 42d, Hammond of the 35th, Heard, Heath, Hill, Oglesby, Hunt, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Jones, Johnson of the 18th, Johnson of the 40th, Keller, Lawton, Lawson, Lewis, May, Mathews, Matox, McDonald, McMillan, McIntosh, McLeod, McRea, Mosely, Osborne, Paris, Perry, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Ponder, Polk, Reese of the 29th, Reuter, Respass, Rosser, Rogers, Roberts, Robertson, Rowe, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Seward, Scott of the 13th, Scott of the 30th, Stokes, Spence of the 5th, Shepherd, Swanson, Swearingen, Stevens of the 40th, Toombs, Tift, Tye, Twitty, Tumlin, Tharp, Underwood of the 31st, Underwood of the 32nd, Warren of the 1st, Warren of the 21st, Wellborn, Wells, Williams, Wilson, Willis, Wright, Winn, R. D. Wofford—121.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. I do not rise to make a speech. I have studiously avoided consuming the time of this convention. As a practical economist, I think we should economize time as well. The simple question is, whether it is best to put in the fundamental law, the salaries of these officials, or leave them to the legislature. I was either so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to be a member of the legislature, and from my experience it is a vain thing for the people of Georgia to expect relief from the legislature. I give all honor to a few tried men, who comprehended the conditions of the people since the war, and earnestly strove to relieve them from their burden of taxation. There were forty-six in that body who did strive, and work, and toil, but their labor was in vain. And, sir, it is true, and the journals will sustain me, that they did by various and numerous appropriations and by establishing bureaus add greatly to the public expenditures and increase the burdens of the people. And now the question is simply for the people of Georgia to determine if they have any hope for relief in our present emergency. It is true as stated, that we are eleven millions of dollars in debt, that the expenses of the civil establishments are high, and that at the rate of taxation, now fifty cents on a hundred dollars, when before the war it was six-and-a-quarter; that with this burdensome rate, there is no provision made for a sinking fund. But this high rate of taxation does not raise money enough to pay the expenses of the government and the interest upon our bonds, and it was required that seven hundred thousand dollars additional bonds be issued to pay the accumulated interest. Now what is to be done? It is evident that something must be done to give us relief. Our industries are paralyzed; there is suffering throughout our land, and we are called upon to heed their crisis; and Georgia, in her financial travail, appeals to us to give her relief. I believe the time has come when it requires intelligence and courage to inaugurate a system of the most rigid economy. This amendment puts the salary at three thousand dollars. We leave it to the legislature to increase it, or to decrease it, if in any emergency it becomes necessary. Let us come to a vote upon it; and adopt it, and commence here the system that we will carry out in other departments.

Mr. MATHEWS. I beg the privilege to detain the house but a moment. After years of disquiet and discontent, of wrong and oppression, the people of Georgia are permitted, in peace and safety, by their delegates, to assemble in convention to revise and reform their constitution and government. I thank God for this day. Let the discussion go on until you have examined the foundations of your government and its structure. Lift the ship of state in mid air, and examine her from keel to masthead. We are an impoverished people. What are the causes? I respectfully and humbly submit to the convention two propositions: 1st. That whenever the expenditures of the people annually exceed their productions, the end of, that people is financial ruin. 2d. That heavy taxation will impoverish the people it long continued. Taxes are so much money extracted from industrial pursuits and cast into the sea; they are wasted. Therefore, I am not surprised at the range of this discussion, or to hear the cry come up from the mountains, hills, valleys and the seacoast for relief, nor to hear this convention threatened by gentlemen who represent distressed communities, saying, "If you grant us no relief we will not ratify your work." Sir, I cannot bear the idea of failure here. We are sent by the people to reform the government, and put the state upon the track of prosperity and glory. Shall we fail? There is no such word as fail. With this feeling in my heart, I wish to submit another proposition. No law, fundamental, organic or statutory, was ever yet passed by a deliberative body without concessions. All the relations of life, governmental and social, are founded upon mutual concessions. It was upon mutual concessions and compromise that our fathers founded the government under which we live. That we accept as a fact. And I present this to the warring parties upon this question. See the differences between you, and see if you cannot get together. I was a member of one of the committees that reported on this matter. I was willing to trust the legislature upon this question. For myself I am willing to trust them upon the whole range of salaries, and while I admit that a reduction should be made, I was willing to let it go there for settlement. As to the governor, representing this sovereign state, it was a sort of sentiment with me, that we should not reduce his salary, but if the people want it reduced, let the legislature do it. We are not here by the proposition of the gentleman from Floyd [Mr. Bass] to fix it at three thousand dollars, but to allow the legislature to fix it additionally, by a two-third vote of both houses. Now see how near we are together. You say that you will let the legislature fix it, and that you suggest in the constitution that it shall be three thousand dollars. Upon that proposition we can meet. I think that if you will put the salary in the constitution, fix it, but leave the change to be made by a majority vote of the legislature. I think we can agree upon that. The people will hold their representatives to strict accountability, and there will be no spasmodic uprising of salaries, and if the people want higher salaries at any time, they will say so. Put it in that and let the vote of the legislature controll it. I don't suppose that any gentleman intends it to refer to the present incumbent. I trust these remarks will be considered by the gentleman and all who agree with him upon the subject of reduction. Our state is burdened with debt and taxation, and will not go into that to-day. I desire that we may do our work thoroughly and well, and give the people a constitution which will meet their approval, under which Georgia will be prosperous, the dear old state for whom we have suffered so much and lost almost all things, that she may rise from her prostration, clothed in her pure robes, and though chastened by suffering and sorrow, may smile upon her impoverished children, and bless them, and bid them take courage and be of good cheer!

Mr. HUNT. I am fully in sympathy with those who desire to cut down the expenses of the governor, but it does occur to me that we are engaged in a small business while our attention is being diverted from the leaks which are sinking the ship of state. I not only want the salary of the governor reduced, not one thousand dollars, but five thousand dollars, and it can be done; and I hope this amendment will be voted down, to allow an amendment to be introduced to that effect. I have investigated the subject, and it takes not less than twelve thousand dollars of the people's money to keep up the governor of this state. Are the people prepared to pay it? Do they say that it shall be cut down? If you take the investment in the executive mansion at $50,000 (it is actually $100,000), and the interest on it at seven per cent is $3 500, and to put that to the present salary, $4,000, you have $7,500, and add to that the insurance upon the building and furniture, you have $8,000. When you come to foot up the incidentals, it will fall not far short of $12 000. Here we are, the people of Georgia, in convention assembled, and spending whole days in quarrelling and disputing over the matter of a thousand dollars in the salary of the governor of Georgia, when the salary is only $4,000, and it actually takes $12 000 to support him. This is the spectacle we have presented here to-day. I hear gentlemen say that it will not do to sell out the executive mansion, and let the governor of Georgia live as other people do. There is no one so poor as he who is poor and does not know it. You say your people are calling for relief, that they are poor and unable to support their burden of taxation, and yet you want to make your governor live in a style to indicate that we are rich. I have not got at the figures, for the accounts are not kept so that any one can get at them and calculate it, but I am informed that it is not less than $15,000 per year. Why should the governor of Georgia live in a mansion at such expense to the people of Georgia. I think that Gov. Colquitt, or any other governor, would prefer to go to a private house and live in a less expensive manner. But they say it does not comport with the dignity of the great state of Georgia. You are begging and pleading here for relief, saying that you are poor and cannot pay your taxes, and yet you want to be dignified in your poverty. That is the proposition that goes out to the people of Georgia to-day. We say that we are poor, and the ship of state is being fast sunk by taxation. We recognize all that, but we say our governor must live in a dignified mansion. I say that if in this position we are to have first-class talent, the governor should be well paid. I don't propose that the money of this down-trodden people shall be expended in executive frolics I say that the people of Georgia are in no condition to sustain any such foolishness. I say the time is come when the people of Georgia should introduce business principles into their affairs of government. I think the salary should be definitely fixed in the fundamental law, but I say it should be such a salary as would insure first class talent. Instead of the people of Georgia saving $100,000 they will save five. I hope that the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty. I have listened with interest to this discussion. It was right and proper that the matter should be discussed fully and extensively as it has been. Gentlemen are right when they say it is an important matter. It is doubtless the most important one that entered into the consideration of the people who sent us here. But after having heard the sentiments of various members coming from the various sections of the state, I really think that to protract the discussion longer would produce no good result. My own opinion is that the proper way is to refer the matter to a committee and let it report upon the question We are now passing upon the governor's salary, and as we get on we shall pass upon this with the other constitutional offices of the government If there is to be a reduction it should be uniform. I say let it be referred to a committee, and let it be reported upon by that committee; and the reduction of the salaries of all the offices be considered at one and the same time. It seems to me that it is the only wise way in which to dispose of the question. I may remark that one of the best and wisest appeals upon this subject was made in the message of the present governor to the last general assembly, and he gave emphasis to the suggestion that it was to be reached by small economy. I know he is not opposed to economy. I think that the wisest way to dispose of the subject is to refer it to the Committee on Finance, Taxation and Public Debt, to report upon it at the proper time, and with the view of making such motion, I now move to lay all the amendments on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT. Have not we voted upon that already?

The PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. If I am in order, I would move to refer the whole matter to that committee.

The PRESIDENT. That would remove the whole question of the report from the house.

Mr. ANDERSON. I call for the previous question.

The PRESIDENT. The question would first be on receiving the amendment of Mr. HOWELL as a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Floyd [Mr. BASS.]

The call of the previous question was seconded; yeas 99, nays 21; and the main question was ordered.

Mr. GUERRARD. Will the Chair state the main question?

The PRESIDENT. It is upon the section as reported.

Mr. REESE. Do I understand that this cuts off all amendments to the section except such as refer to the salary.

The PRESIDENT. It cuts off everything and puts the main question to the house upon the section as reported from the committee.

Mr. HARRELL. If this is the case I think the house voted under a misapprehension. I know I did, for I thought it would bring up the amendment to be voted upon.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. We all voted for that.

Mr. ANDERSON That is what I thought when he called for the previous question. The previous question was ordered and that is not debatable.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. Mr. President, with all due respect to the chair, that is a ruling that I never heard before in any deliberative body. The ruling I have always understood was that the main question brought up the amendments in their order, and then the main question. I appeal from the decission of the chair upon that point.

The PRESIDENT. If there was a misapprehension by general consent, I will put it again, but gentlemen must understand that when the previous question is called and seconded, the next question is "shall the main question be now put," and if it is sustained, there is but one question to be put and that is upon the first subject matter about the house.

Mr. WARREN, of Houston. I hope the call for the previous question will be withdrawn and that we may vote upon that amendment of the gentlemen and to that I offered the amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. I withdraw the call for the previous question.

Mr. PIERCE. I don't see how the gentleman can withdraw it.

The PRESIDENT. I said that by general consent of the house I would put the question again, but now it is withdrawn.

Mr. HOBLEY. I think that we can now get at the sense of the house, and that the minds of the members of the house are made up sufficient for them to vote on the amendment of the gentleman from Floyd, [Mr. Bass.] It is not a very hard proposition. It fixes the salary of the governor at three thousand dollars until the legislature thinks proper, by a two thirds vote, to change it. If it should ever become necessary to change it, it will be done. It will not be hard to obtain a two-thirds vote of the legislature to do so. This is on the same line of a change of the constitution, but in an easier way—by two-thirds vote of the general assembly. I think a vote upon this question will indicate the sense of this house upon all other questions of reforms. As to the other questions, they are not before this body. The first question of this sort has unf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RIOTS in the North, but none with our canvassers as long as they make plenty of money canvassing for Christian Voices. Men wanted. 51 Peachtree street. 463 July27..d1t

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 July22..c1m

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1877.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

A careful study of the news from the several centres of conflict shows that the communistic period of the labor troubles is probably passed, and that the era of consultation and compromise is now at hand. The rioters are about to give way to the strikers—the creatures of destruction who never work to the men of families who are anxious to work at living prices. The brutes who gloried in the havoc at New York in 1863, at Paris in 1871 and at Pittsburg in 1877, will soon be deprived of further opportunity for mischief. At all points where serious trouble is possible, the people are alert, armed and organized, and at most of such points the strikers are co-operating with them in the preservation of property. We look therefore for an early and satisfactory settlement of the entire trouble. We look for it because reason is supplanting communism, because society is rising up to put down plunder and arson, and because the honest striker is now disposed to consider the needs of his employer as well as his own grievances. There is to be no compromise with crime, but there is everywhere sympathy springing up for hard-worked and poorly-paid employes. The companies that resolutely faced the mob are disposed to listen to deputations from the strikers. There have been no concessions to the demoniacal communists; there should be none; and the time will soon come when the last one of their ringleaders will be hunted down and brought to justice. Not one should be permitted to escape. All desire magnanimity of treatment for the strikers; none for the rioters—nothing but hemp for their leaders.

In the south there is some little uneasiness, but no outbreak. Even in Baltimore and Louisville order is being restored, and we need scarcely add that neither of these cities can be called southern towns. Situated on the border, they partake more of northern than southern characteristics. The origin of the idiotic outbreak in Louisville is mysterious and probably foreign. Its ring-leaders will be speedily arrested. We like so well the proclamation issued by Mayor Jacob during the eventful night that we cannot refrain from giving it here entire:

To the Citizens of Louisville: A brutal, cowardly mob, too cowardly to do more than break a few windows, has disgraced our city. These creatures are not workingmen, but brutes lower than those of the animal creation. I congratulate the workingmen of Louisville that such is the case, and that we have now more than ample force to preserve order and protect the fair name of our city and people. All good citizens are requested to allay excitement by quietly attending to their affairs and not mixing in crowds. In the meantime a force of veteran soldiers—men who have adorned the blue and honored the gray—are now happily united in demanding that law and order shall be preserved at all hazards. Our police force have acted with admirable courage and good judgment, and deserve the praise of our people. Recruiting, however, will continue until not a lawless creature remains to disgrace the city of Louisville.

The Courier-Journal says no honest working man was engaged in the riot—that it was composed of "thieves, beats and bummers"—professional criminals seeking to make a disturbance that they might profit by it—every one of whom would have been met with powder and bullets from outraged citizens if they had not speedily slunk out of sight.

South of Louisville there is scarcely a ripple of disorder. Good sense and good feeling prevail. The meeting at Nashville resulted in favor of peace and harmony. Nothing like a strike is threatened on any of the roads running into that city. The situation at Nashville is essentially the situation elsewhere in the south, to the great glory of the slandered lower half of these United States.

Not so in the northern states. The trunk roads that connect the seaboard with the west are paralyzed, and the cessation of that complex system of exchange between the east and the west is beginning to be seriously felt. The one will soon lack beef, flour, meal, pork, lard and bacon, and the other groceries, dry goods and various kinds of merchandise. Trade is at a stand still and warehouses are glutted with freight. Tens of thousands of persons are thrown out of employment by the embargo, which has for the time being put an impassable gulf between the two sections of the northern states.

The western farmer cannot sell his grain, the eastern consumer is in danger of a famine in some articles if the blockade is not soon raised. The supply of beef east of the Alleghanies would be exhausted in the course of another week.

Now that we are coming to a consideration of the differences between employer and employe, let us see what the facts are. In May last the rates of pay were as follows:

	Firemen.	Brakesmen
Baltimore and Ohio...	$1 70@1 75	$1 50@1 75
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	1 73@2 00	1 73@1 92
Pennsylvania, (New Jersey division)	1 90, 2 00@2 10	
Erie	1 76, 2 24@2 36	1 75@2 00
New York Central	1 25, 1 50@1 75	1 65@2 15

A reduction of ten per cent from these rates brought on the strike. All of these roads are paying dividends on watered stock, except the Erie, which is in the hands of a receiver. But the others are in a bad way financially. Competition and the decreasing value of all business have well-nigh annihilated their profits. Hence a reduction of wages, and an increase of work through various devices of railway superintendents. The employes claim that their wages are reduced, through the want of work, to amounts that are not sufficient to support life—that they are often required to do more work than is possible for them. They, therefore, demand a fixed rate of wages for their labor, with the assertion that no more freight trains shall run until these rates are conceded. This is the issue in a nutshell, and perhaps ten thousand men are now "out" in the hope of securing what they wish.

This wide-spread strike, this common misfortune, is having the effect to awaken mankind to the before-unrealized fact that all men are brothers. "If," says the Newark (New Jersey) Advertiser, "there had been a universal sentiment among the race of helping and encouraging each other, of recognizing that we all are brothers, and that we all ought to aid each other and sympathize with the trials and sufferings of men of all estates, society would be in a very different condition from what it now is. Really sympathy does more to bind rich and poor together than any acts of beneficence.

Let men of all classes sympathize with and encourage each other. As a contemporary justly says, cities must devise large and comprehensive plans for the improvement of their condition, for the removal of vice and intemperance, for the building up of their manufactures and trades. What is everybody's business, as has been justly said, is nobody's business, but a community, in one sense at least, has but a single soul, and it is the business of the individual, as well as of the concrete mass to help on with the work of restoration. We should have a practical brotherhood, and show it in recognizing the interdependence of one class of the community upon another, and in doing all within our power to give every man opportunities of usefulness and happiness to himself and the community."

SOME SARCASM.

There is no more sarcastic writer on the American press than Colonel H. Gregg Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle. Con. In his issue of yesterday he has the following: "The Milledgeville Union simply suggests that Atlanta's recent offer to build a capitol is evidence that she possesses the means and the disposition to control legislation in her interest which, to the minds of reflecting men, is sufficient reason why she should not continue to be the capital." As the Colonel wittily remarks, the suggestion is an exceedingly simple one. The insinuation that a proposition such as that made to the convention by our city is sufficient to control legislation, is exceedingly suggestive of the temper of Milledgeville, and is also quite a compliment to the integrity of the convention. To remove the capital to Milledgeville would cost three or four thousand dollars, while the repairs necessary to put the old capitol in order would cost nine or ten thousand more. Atlanta proposes to save the state and the tax payers all this trouble and expense by donating a site and erecting a building of which the people of Georgia will be proud. Milledgeville, on the contrary, proposes that the state shall have a new hotel, and it is announced, with something of a flourish, that a stock company stands ready to put up a costly caravansery at a moment's warning. The unselfishness of this proposition is enough to disarm even the bitter sarcasm of Col. H. Gregg Wright, of the Augusta Chronic. Con.

THE Panama transit steamer "Georgia" had a hard road to travel in reaching Panama. She left New York to take her place in the Pacific fleet of the company, and grounded in the straits of Magellan, when she was unlawfully taken possession of by the Chilian government, which placed a custom house officer on board of her. The crew of the Georgia managed, however, assisted by a sister ship, the Wilmington, to take their steamer to the Peruvian port of Callao, where she was again unduly arrested by the authorities, acting under the influence of the Chilian minister. But, after a few days of rest off the Mole, Captain Lewis got tired of waiting, and leaving the Georgia's papers behind at Callao, he came off in the night, and has just arrived at Panama, where she is safe. A long diplomatic discussion is now in order.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, who has done more than any other ten men in the country to precipitate and aggravate the labor war, arrived in Baltimore en route to the capital, when the rioters were holding high carnival at the principal depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He got to a hotel "exceedingly agitated." He then sent for the collector of customs, and directed him to send him to Washington by revenue cutter. The latter was afraid to withdraw it, because it was guarding his warehouses; but meanwhile Sherman heard the rattle of musketry on the street and could not be induced to venture forth. He left early next morning for Washington by the Baltimore and Potomac road, and has not yet, it is said, gotten over his fright.

THE United States government, as now constituted, is not destitute of cheek. It seized years ago the Arlington estate. Its title at the start and all the way through was a robber's title, and now it is unwilling to let the Lee family test the title before United States courts, because an individual cannot sue the government. Such recklessness of private rights and barefaced tyranny cannot always last.

IT is now stated that the president has at no time since the labor troubles began, entertained the idea of convening congress in special session. The truth is, all rumors of what is to be should be refused credence during the present excitement.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Under this head Mr. Willingham, of the Cartersville Express, whose views are never very different from those of the people, has this to say in relation to the removal of the capital:

Atlanta made a proposition last week that ought forever to settle the capital question. In that she is exceedingly liberal. She proposes to donate the city hall lot, of five acres, a splendid site for the state house, and to build thereon as good a capitol building as the one at Milledgeville. Heretofore the friends of Milledgeville have made the argument that, if the capital remains in Atlanta, the state will be compelled to spend a million or so of money for the building of a capitol; but that argument is scotched most effectually by the proposition of Atlanta.

Now, the truth is, we do not believe the people want the capital taken from Atlanta to Milledgeville. Atlanta is the centre of trade and commerce, of travel and of everything else in Georgia. She can send out daily the proceedings of our legislative bodies, and if there is corruption going on to-day the people all over the state will know it to-morrow; but at Milledgeville we could only hear what is going on there once a week, and the corruptionists could ruin the state before the people would know anything of what is going on.

We are decidedly in favor of allowing the capital to remain in the live and busy city of Atlanta; and as that city proposes to build us a good one, it becomes a matter of economy as well as convenience to the people of the state that the capital should remain where it is.

OUR RAILROADS

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the argument of ex-Governor J. E. Brown before the revision committee of the convention, on the question of establishing uniform rates on all freight over the railroad lines of this state. It is full of valuable statistics and other information relating to this subject. In this argument he waives the right of the state to interfere, and discusses the question alone on the policy of adopting such a course. He shows very clearly that it will result injuriously to our people, and is a stroke at the material prosperity of the state. No one will deny that the unjust and improper course pursued by some railroads in this state has resulted in creating a desire to control them, and that a large majority of the present convention may be put down as willing to go far to deprive them of many proper privileges. There is more danger in going too far in this matter than not far enough.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

While the convention is at work on the important questions before it, they might receive valuable aid from our senators and members in congress. We regret that since the session commenced there has been a desire to let delegates run the machine alone. It is the duty of every good citizen to give all the aid in his power to secure for us a good fundamental law. At no time in the history of our state have we needed the counsel of wise and good men more. We know that it is the desire of many of the delegates to have the assistance of all the good people of this state. And it is the subject of remark among some of the members that some of our senators and representatives in congress are not as eager to assist in this work as they ought to be.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S contract with the syndicate for the placing of the four per cents, has not been made public. The people begin to think they have a right to know the terms of so important a contract, and the demand for its publication is becoming very emphatic. The prevailing impression is that there is more in it than the secretary wants the public to know. The loan should have been offered to the people without the intervention of bankers with princely fees.

THE whaleboat New Bedford, which made the daring voyage across the Atlantic, only "manned" by Mr. Crapo and his wife, arrived safely at Mount's Bay, Cornwall, last Saturday night. That trip, foolish as it may have been, still shows a daring spirit of enterprise, and we are glad that it was accompanied with no more disaster than were the celebrated voyages of the Liliputian Centennial and of the small Red, White and Blue.

THE Columbus Enquirer says that if Atlanta complies with her proposition in respect to the capitol business she will have to issue more bonds. We stated the other day that not a cent would be added to the taxes of our citizens if the proposition was accepted by the convention, but as the able editor of the Enquirer seems to have received later information we would be glad if he would tell us exactly how much taxation will be increased.

EVEN in Washington the impression begins to prevail that events have sealed the fate of the specie-resumption act, and that Secretary Sherman must stop the quick resumptionists if much is to be saved from the wreck that they have thrown the country into.

NORTH CAROLINA now controls the Mica trade. The stove trade now takes between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds a year, nearly all of which is shipped by Mitchell and Yancey, assisted by Jackson and Macon counties, all in North Carolina.

THE trouble on the railroad lines of Ohio did not prevent the assembling at Columbus of the democratic convention according to programme. It met at the ebb of a grave excitement, and doubtless acted with temperate firmness.

COL. HAM, of the Warrenton Clipper, is making a tremendous fight against Atlanta on the capital question. Reading his arguments, one would almost come to the conclusion that he was in earnest.

THE Warrenton Clipper says: "Atlanta wants to build a new capital." It is more than probable that capital is what the Clipper wants.

THE disorders at the north are a little ahead of those at the south which used to excite the ire of the radical organs.

THE democratic nominee for governor in Ohio, Hon. R. M. Bishop, is a successful and wealthy dry goods merchant of Cincinnati.

FACT AND COMMENT.

A CHINESE gambling firm runs games in sixty different places in San Francisco.

THE Established Church of England has an annual revenue of $6,000,000.

THE riots in Pennsylvania make us feel glad that we are living in a city of peace and order.

A BALL to raise funds for the Lee monument will be given at the White Sulphur Springs next month.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG received $1 500 for singing in four oratorios for the Handel and Haydn society of Boston.

MR. H. V. REDFIELD, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is one of the war correspondents now on duty.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND has bought an island on the St. Lawrence and named it Bonnycastle. He will build a Swiss cottage on it.

MORE than twenty-five years ago M'cauley said that when the American people chose they could make anarchy for themselves.

A REUNION of Gen. Mahone's confederate brigade is to be held in Petersburg, Va., July 30, the anniversary of the battle of the crater.

THERE are 20,508 steps leading from the Laurel house, Catskills, to the bottom of the Kauterskill falls. Fat men start down with a week's provisions.

OLD lava, worn down and broken up by the action of the weather, makes very valuable soil. Hence the richness of the wine grown on the slopes of Vesuvius.

THE great difficulty with foreign singers is that they can not pronounce "th." They call brothers "broders" or "brozzers," and it hurts our feelings.

GEO. H. PENDLETON is reported to have changed wonderfully within a year, and now looks twenty years older than a twelve-month ago. He is gray, and not so careful in his dress.

AT a fashionable wedding in England the other day a beautiful child of five years acted as chief bridesmaid, and wore a white foulard frock, trimmed with torchon lace, and chip hat with long white feather.

THE "bullphone" has been invented by a Texas editor to drive cattle from railroad tracks. The inventor guarantees that any bull that once hears it will be a raving maniac for the rest of his life.

HAWKEYE: The rumor that Major Doctor Mary Walker is engaged to marry the beautiful and accomplished Lady Jane Grey Swisshelm is denied. The major has determined to live and die a rollicking old bachelor.

A GREAT compliment for an actor is to have an old gentleman sit through a performance and eat peanuts. If the old man did not like the acting he would probably go to some other place and eat his peanuts.

A NEW book in press is called "The Art of being a Grandfather." Very few women will care to acquire such an art. "The art of being the wife of a rich man" would find more favor in their eyes.—Norristown Herald.

THE proprietor of the Occidental hotel in San Francisco said publicly that no bills would be presented to army officers by him until congress made an appropriation for their pay. The consequence is said to be that an astonishing number of guests are registered there, with prefixes "Col.," "Maj.," "Capt.," or "Lieut."

THE Italian government has bought for its embassy the spendid mansion of the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton in Paris. The duchess, a first cousin of the late emperor, was a prominent figure at the tuileries from '48 to '65, where she always had royal rank given her, which, as only a serene highness, she did not get in England.

LAST year the Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the new Glasgow postoffice and now the bill of costs has been published—$44 600. The expenses seem to have been almost entirely for decorations, stands, platforms, triumphal arches. Eating and drinking items do not amount to $100.

CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, with a party of friends, went out hunting woodcock a few days ago. One of the party began shooting pheasants. The result was that all were arrested and taken before a country magistrate, who fined them for violation of the game laws.

A YOUNG man who is evidently without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity is constructing a raft on which he expects next month to ride over Niagara Falls. The raft is being constructed on scientific principles, but no doubt the young man will be drowned in the common way.

BISHOP GILMOUR, Catholic, of Cleveland Ohio, has issued a pastoral prohibiting public balls except for public charities; also round dancing and night dancing for public charities or church purposes, the selling of wine or beer, and moonlight excursions, or picnics continued after nightfall.

LAFAYETTE HUGHES, of Memphis, Indiana, has introduced something new into the suicide-at-hotel business shooting himself in the elevator of the Lindell house, at St. Louis. He had been drinking to excess for some days previously. During his ravings, he was heard to say: "Leave whisky alone. Tell mother I am not going to drink any more."

WHILE the rioting was going on in Baltimore the other night a car containing $10,000 000 of United States coupon bonds passed on its way to New York from Washington, by the Potomac line, around the city. Had the rioters known of its presence they would doubtless have gone for the bonds and made themselves bloated bondholders.

JUST fifty-three weeks ago last Saturday, the first wire was stretched across the East river. On Saturday the first strand of the fourth cable was lowered. Each cable will contain nineteen strands. One-nineteenth of the work has been done in a year. Henceforth it will proceed much more rapidly, and the whole will be completed in about two years, if all proceeds well.

JUDGE Hunt, of New Orleans, who has been mentioned lately as the probable successor to Senator Davis on the supreme bench, was attorney general of the state under Kellogg, and ran again for the same place on the ticket with Packard. He is indorsed highly by the last named worthy and that should sufficiently determine his character without further explanation.

AT the recent Caxton festival in London Mr. Gladstone exhibited a copy of the Bible, bound in morocco, of which not a sheet had been printed the day before. This remarkable feat was performed partly at Oxford and partly in London. Not a sheet was worked till the clock struck two on the morning of the 30th. They were then dried, hot pressed and sent to London, rolled, folded, pressed collated, sewed, backed, cut, gilt and then well bound in morocco, all within twelve hours. The first copy was sent to Mr. Gladstone, who afterward presented it to the emperor of Brazil.

ST. LOUIS is endeavoring to establish a direct trade with South America. An agent for 25 of the leading manufacturing and commercial houses of that city recently started for Venezuela. He took with him samples of flour, furniture, trunks, tin and metal ware, carriage furnishings, beer and ale, soaps and candles, agricultural implements, perfumery, fancy articles, books and stationery, Catholic church service articles, matches, wire fence, gas machines, provisions, iron goods, crackers, and bags and bagging.

THE wool clip of the United States for 1876 was about 200,000,000 pounds; of England, Ireland and Scotland, about 162,000,000, mostly combing; of the continent of Europe, about 408,000 000; of Australasia, about 350,000,000; of Buenos Ayers and River LaPlata about 207,000 000 pounds. These are the principal wool growing countries of the world, and produce 1,982 000 out of the estimated 1,419 000 produced on the entire globe. The selling value of the total clip would probably aggregate $450,000,000. Out of fourteen hundred and nineteen million pounds of wool (the estimated clip) there would be fully a loss of 567,000,000 pounds in scouring, making the net yield of clean wool about 812,000,000 pounds.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—At home, Ham, of the Warrenton Clipper, is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian association. In Atlanta, he is the chairman of a lager beer club.

—The able editor of the Augusta Chronic. Con. has drppped into poetry. His latest epic is as follows: "Pay us our wages, or go back to stages." "Pooh! pooh, now! Pish! pish! we'll call the melish." "Zip! ping!" sings the lead, "There's somebody dead."

—Gen. Speer is in the city. He has rooms with Ham, of the Warrenton Clipper, in one of the upper decks of the Kimball House.

—The negro who some time ago killed an old colored man in Augusta has been arrested in Putnam county.

—Isn't the widow Bedott spreading things out a little too thin? Howard Williams says she is.

—Jodie Dennis publishes his intention of remaining with the Talbotton Standard through thick and thin.

—Levert college at Talbotton is prospering.

—The new Baptist church at Covington has been dedicated.

—Mrs. Susan Stanaland, an aged and highly esteemed lady of Thomas county, is dead.

—Hon. Alfred Livingston, of Covington, was terribly stung by bees.

—Two negro boys who had outraged a little white girl in Schley county recently, were captured in Taylor county recently.

—An old-fashioned camp-meeting will be held in Hartwell, beginning on the 8th of August.

—A Savannah burglar attempted to shoot a policeman the other day.

—The Macon Telegraph will be enlarged on the 1st of August.

—Early County News: At an election held in Baker county on the 11th inst., for the "removal" or "no removal" of the courthouse, we learn that the "removal" party polled about 625 votes, while the "no removal" party polled about 1005, making in all 1630 votes polled in the county, with a majority of 380 in favor of "no removal." Baker must have increased her population wonderfully within the past few weeks, for it seems that only 960 names appear on the tax books, and allowing forty to be above the age of paying poll, would only make the whole number 1,000. Hence we see that there must have been about six hundred illegal votes polled in the election. It is estimated that about two hundred and fifty negroes from Mitchell, and about the same number from Dougherty, voted in Newton, which leaves about one hundred from Calhoun and Early counties who voted in Milford. It is thought that the "removal" ticket throwing out all the illegal votes, ran ahead of the "no removal" between twenty-five and thirty votes. We see the race was very close. It is reported that the "count" will be contested before the next legislature. We don't much care which way the river runs so it don't run up hill. So stand off "outsiders," and let them fight it out.

—Buena Vista Argus: Some time ago we had occasion to mention a case of superstitious fanaticism, in which an attempt was made to kill a supposed witch at the burial of a woman whom it was claimed she had bewitched. Fortunately, the presence of a few colored persons prevented any injury then, and the matter was treated with pity and disgust, while the negroes were advised by them faithfully of their error, and it was supposed all trouble about it had ended until Monday night, when the community was shocked to hear the woman had been shot in her house, as was afterward learned by a negro boy about 15 years old, who had deliberately gone to within fifteen paces of the house where he had shot her while standing in the door. There were two fences between him and her, into one of which forty-nine shots entered and twenty-tree were found in the legs of the woman. Up to this time he has told nothing that gives any definite knowledge of the affair, except that he "shot her" and was put up to it. He has accused several persons of telling him to commit the deed, and doubts are entertained about their guilt. There is one thing, however, about which he is positive, and about which the entire community is interested. That thing is the presence in our midst of two miserable pretenders, Tom Jones and Arch McMichael, claiming to be "witch doctors," one of whom, Dr. Tom Jones, he says advised the colored people in that community to kill the woman, "for if she was not killed soon she'd bewitch others the same way or somehow else." Be the circumstances what they may, and his statements ever so contradictory, it is unreasonable to suppose a fifteen year old boy would attempt such means to destroy witchcraft, nor its supposed perpetrators, unless prompted and directed by older heads, who both planned the attempted assassination and directed the execution of it. The wounded woman says there were two of them, and circumstances prove more and older persons were engaged in this cowardly outrage. The prisoner says: "Dr. Tom Jones told them to kill her before she put somebody else in the same fix." "Dr. Tom Jones" and "Dr. Archy McMichael" are said to have doctored the woman who died, and it was while doing so that Dr. Jones gave her husband and others the advice which has put this boy in prison, perhaps for life. As a journalist, we claim enough has been done, if nothing has been said, by Tom Jones and Archy McMichael for an enraged public to demand a complete investigation of the entire facts. We demand of white physicians a clear showing as to qualifications, and then hold them responsible for the damage they may do. Shall we suffer a miserable lunatic or a man under guise of color to so delude the minds of his race as to endanger the lives of innocent people not only by poisons but by dastardly, cowardly assassination, or cruel maiming for witchcraft? Who is safe under such circumstances?

The Bottom of the Sea

yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentrifice, the frrgrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

july25 deod1w&w1t

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

jy14 fe17—deod&w6m

KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.

Authorized by an Act of the Legislature to the support of the City Schools of Frankfort, will positively have their Second Drawing in the city of Louisville, Ky.,

On August 30th, 1877

Or Money will be Refunded.

$310,000 CASH in PRIZES

Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Ky., Treas

The public is respectfully notified that in consequence of the precedent established by the former Company, and not wishing to make a sealed or fractional Drawing, the management have made a short postponement of sixty days. While regretting to ask the indulgence of their patrons even for this short period, it is on their account that this postponement is made, as many have expressed their wishes that this Drawing should be a full one.

The Company is pleased to announce that the Courts of Kentucky have decided that the character under which their distribution take place is

LEGAL BEYOND QUESTION.

Hence, sustained by law and the receipts being most encouraging, the management feel emphatically state that this Drawing will positively take place on August 30th, or Money will be Refunded in Full

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize	$60,000
1 Prize of	$25,000
1 Prize of	$15,000
1 Prize of	10,000
5 Prizes of $5,000 each	25,000
5 Prizes of $2 000 each	10,000
20 Prizes of $1,000 each	20,000
40 Prizes of $500 each	20,000
100 Prizes of $200 each	20,000
300 Prizes of $100 each	30,000
500 Prizes 50 each	25,000
6000 Prizes of $10 each	60,000
6972 Cash Prizes, amounting to	$310,00

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarter $2 50, 11 Tickets $100, 23 Tickets $300, 56 Tickets $500

Remittances can be made by Mail, Express Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G. W. Barrow & Co.

All communications connected with the Distribution, orders for Tickets, and applications of Agents to sell Tickets, should be addressed to

G. W. BARROW & CO., General Managers, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

Remember Aug. 30th. No time for delay now. 425 July24...d2awlm July dood in aug w 2t's. july and 1st, 2 4 3d w in aug 26t

Rule Nisi.

Sarah J. Jackson, et al, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, et al.—Rule Nisi to establish a Lost Deed in Fulton Superior Court.

It appearing from the return of the Sheriff and the sworn allegations in the above petition, that Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, a defendant in said case, does not reside in Fulton county; and it further appearing that she does not reside in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that the rule nisi at be served on the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson by publication in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of said State, as required by law.

GEO. HILLYER, Judge S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes.

W. R. VENABLE, D. C. S. C. F. C.

E. A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney

Sarah J. Jackson and her husband, T. C. Jackson, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson et al.—Rule Nisi—Georgia, Fulton county—Petition to establish Lost Deed—Clerk's Office of the Superior Court.

SARAH J. JACKSON having by her petition filed in this office, set forth that James F. Jackson, formerly of said county, made and executed a deed, of which the following is a copy:

State of Georgia, Fulton county.

This indenture made this 14th day of October, 1869, between James F. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, both of the county of Fulton, witnesseth: That the said James F. Jackson, for and in consideration of the sum of $400 00, in hand paid by the said Sarah J. Jackson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth, by these presents, give, grant, bargain, alien, sell and convey unto the said Sarah J. Jackson, her heirs and assigns, a certain lot of land lying in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and city of Atlanta, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Pulliam and Richardson streets, and running west along Richardson street 960 feet to a 10 foot alley, dividing said property from James Dunlop's lot; and thence north along the east side of said alley 180 feet; thence in an easterly direction across a large branch and up a small branch to Pulliam street; thence south 225 feet to the beginning point, containing 1 3-10 acre, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises in fee simple forever to the said Sarah J. Jackson, her heirs and assigns, and the said James F. Jackson will, and his heirs, administrators and executors shall, the said property to the said Sarah J. Jackson forever warrant and defend against the lawful demands of all persons whatever. In testimony whereof the said James F. Jackson, hath hereto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

JAMES F. JACKSON [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of EZRA ANDREWS, N. R. FOWLER, N. P. F. C.,

and the said original has been lost, which is sworn to, should be established in lieu of the original. And it further appearing by the sworn allegations of said petition that James F. Jackson is dead, and his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, his legal representative, and that he also left surviving him two minor children, Anna and Jennie, for whom Alex. C King has been appointed guardian ad litem by this Court: it is, therefore, ordered that the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson and Alex. C. King, the said guardian ad litem for the two minor children, show Superior any they have, at the next term of first Monday Court of said county, to be held the should not be in October, 1877, why said copy should not be established in lieu of the original.

Witness the Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of June, 1877.

JAMES D. COLLINS, Clerk.
E. A. ANGIER,
195 july10...d1am3m Petitioners' Attorney.

New Advertisements.

C. W. ADAIR Auctioneer.

McDonough Street Property.

WILL be sold on Wednesday afternoon, at five o'clock, first day of August next, this desirable property, Nos. 58 and 60 McDonough street, consisting of one house and lot. The house is two stories, and has six nicely finished rooms together with a brick store room, suitable for almost any kind of business. Only one square from City Hall, half square from Street Railroad, convenient to churches, and in a first class neighborhood. Possession given 1st October. Terms cash.

Call at my office, get a plat and examine the property before the day of sale.

467 july24...d5t G. W. ADAIR.

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Full Classical and Commercial Course.

THIS COLLEGE, situated on a delightful eminence, two miles from the city of Macon, with splendid grounds and healthy location, offers every advantage to the student for exercise and health.

Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 27th, 1877.

For particulars send for Catalogue.

Rev. C. F. GABOURY, President.

466 july27...deod1m

By McCandless, Ellis & Co

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF

HARNESS & SADDLES.

ON TUE DAY, 31st July, 10 o'clock, we will sell inside our auction rooms, in lots to suit the trade and consumers.

40 Sets Buggy & Rockaway Harness, 38 Saddles.

These goods are all custom made, from a first class manufactory, and will be sold without limit or protection, in lots to suit the trade.

000 July27...d4t

Military Clothing.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known in the Southern trade.

JACOB REED,

301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice, satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 469 July27...deod3m

Watering Places.

Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute

BARTOW COUNTY, GA.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician

This Health Institute is now ready for the reception of Invalids and Hygienic Boarders. No place in the world is better adapted to the speedy removal of chronic disease, the invigoration of feeble and the renovation of broken down constitutions, than the *pure air, bracing climate,* and *magnificent scenery* of Rowland Springs and surroundings.

Unparalled success are met with in the treatment of all acute and chronic diseases, especially in the management of all forms Uterine Diseases and Displacements, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, and all kinds of Liver Kidney and Skin Diseases, Incipient Consumption, Asthma, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Scrofula General Debility, Spermatorrhea etc., etc. All of which are treated upon entirely new and scientific plans and without *poisonous drugs and noxious medicines* in any form.

REGULAR CHARGES—Consultation fee $5. Rooms including board and Medical treatment from $1 00 to $2 00 per day. Reductions will be made for parties requiring prolonged treatment. For further information and circulars, address, with stamp, U. O. ROBERTSON, M.D., Cartersville, Ga.

I take great pleasure in recommending to my former numerous patients and friends, and to the public generally Dr. U. O. Robertson, a graduate of the New York Hygienic Theraputic College—and for years associated practitioner with me—as an *able* and *eminently skillful* physician, and well calculated to treat successfully all curable diseases. SAML. I. WIN, M.D.

Irwin's Water Cure, Jonesboro, Ga., Feb 1, '77. 80 june5...d2m tues thur&sun

New Holland Springs,

(Hall County, Ga., Gainesville, P. O.)

LOCATED 2 miles east of Gainesville, on Air Line R. R., 55 mile post N. E. of Atlanta; K. W. Holland and wife, Manager. This celebrated watering place is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for the reception of guests by 15th May to November 1st. Good country board will be served up at 50 cents per meal; lodging 50 cents; $2 per day; $10 per week; payable weekly. Baggage delivered at Hotel from car shed FREE. Extra service, extra charge. The mineral properties of the large spring (flows 15,000 gallons an hour) are Magnesia, Carbonic acid, Gas, Lime and Iron; and 600 yards north is a spring of Chalybeate and Sulphur water, cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chronic and Kidney Diseases, General Debility, and creates a ravenous appetite. etc. Anyone went to *die*, must leave, *no grave yard here*.

EDW. W. HOLLAND, Manager.

6 apr6...d4m

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole system.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Reliable Evidence.

Vegetine MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Vegetine Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breath any more, and VEGETINE has c

RUNNING FOR THE PRIZE.

A Jolly Firemen's Race—Tallulah Wins the Laurels—Presentation to Chief W. R. Joyner, by W. P Lawshe, Esq.

The long talked of reel race came off yesterday afternoon and was the source of no little fun to the firemen and a large number of spectators. The prize, an elegant, heavy plated silver trumpet, offered by A. H. Miller & Co., southern agents of the Meridan Britania company, was justly an envied treasure, and it stirred a very generous spirit of rivalry among the various companies. For several nights previous to the race the boys had practiced for it, and all of the companies had attained accuracy and expedition in fulfilling the conditions of the contest.

Yesterday afternoon at a quarter to four, the

COMPANIES FORMED

in front of the capitol and proceeded to the Kimball house, in front of which the race took place. After arranging the preliminaries and clearing Pryor street all was ready for the contest. The following gentlemen consented to act as judges: For No. 3, Henry Wooding; for No. 2, James Noble; for No. 4, S. D. Haslit; for No. 5, Frank Doonan; for Hook and Ladder, Thomas M Clarke. Ex-Chief Hills, of Rome, was selected to hold the signal flag and give the sign for the start. Mr. Er Lawshe and Mr. J A. Barry acted as time keepers.

ENTRIES.

There were five entries. Mechanic, No. 2; Tallulah, No. 3; R. E. Lee, No 4; No. 5 and Hook and Ladder, No. 1. Although the boys were not accustomed to running a reel, yet they came in for a part of the fun. The general run of bets, all of which were made in a very friendly way, including hats and umbrellas, drinks, &c., was in favor of Tallulah, No. 3. Somehow this company has been singularly fortunate in races and has borne off its full share of laurels in a score of contests. It members are almost entirely young men who are very enthusiastic and are justly proud of the record of their company, and ambitious to keep it up.

Mechanic No. 2 had plenty of backers, and many prophesied that "old reliable" would be there when the race came to an end.

The Castleberry hill boys came in with fine determination and evidently intending to make an honest stretch for the prize. They too had their backers.

No. 5 was not friendless by any means. Her men are swift of foot as well as stout of muscle, and are much at home in the gayety of a fire race as when battling with the flames and sporting with falling brick and ash.

Hook and ladder's entry into the contest caused the opinion among many of its friends that it would come off with the honors of the day. Its men are so remarkably prompt at fires and so quick in all their movements that they are hard rivals to get over in any part of a race where speed and nerve are required. So, when

THE RACE BEGAN

at half past four there was quite a diversity of opinion among the large crowd as to its probable issue. Pryor street was perfectly cleared and the long line of spectators gazed from Hunter street, where the starting point was fixed. The conditions were as follows: Run 200 yards; unreel 100 feet of hose; attach hose to plug; fix nozzle, and play water. The feat is no easy one to be accomplished quickly, and it requires men of athletic frames, firm nerves, and stalwart muscle. The reels were all weighed, and one man allowed to every seventy five pounds, so that the conditions would be perfectly just to all.

No I did not enter the race on account of the necessary absence from he city of so many of her men. Tallulah No 3 was the first to take stand at the starting point and when the signal was given the boys come within a leap that they kept up with the fine pluck to the end. The hose connection with the plug and nozzle was beautifully done, and a stream was sent

SIZZING THROUGH THE AIR

in the remarkable quick time of 43 seconds. When this time was announced there was a cheer and an assurance that it would take a capital effort to beat it.

No 4 next took the track, and when the word "go!" was given by the man in the lead, the reel spun over the street as if pulled by a locomotive. The run was well made, but some delay in the hose connection caused the time to drop back to 58 4 5 seconds, or a quarter of a minute behind Tallulah.

No. 2 got a fine start and came bouncing along in good time. The coupling of hose and run were performed complete in the neat time of 55 seconds

No. 2 took the track with a determination to "put her through" in style. The boys were all ready and ran like deer. The connection at the plug threw them, however and lost them at 56 seconds.

Tallulah was now safe except from the danger that Hook and Ladder would cut her out, and when the blue shirts took their stand masters looked

"A LITTLE JUBOUS,"

as an interested party remarked. The falling plug was the signal of a beautiful start and the reel flew at a speed which looked like it meant business. The boys made the quickest run of the 200 yards by a second and a quarter, but their connection was a little long ing, and 53 4-5 seconds passed before the water spurt d out. This left Tallulah in the lead by over 10 seconds quicker time than the best of her competitors. The boys gave a lusty cheer in which many of the crowd joined. The combined companies gave with a good will "three and a tiger" for Tallulah. The prize was won in a most gallant manner and by one of the best records ever made in the state at such a race.

THE PRESENTATION

of the beautiful speaking trumpet took place in front of the store of the donors, G. H. Miller & Co. Mr. Henry W. Grady in a brief and appropriate speech delivered, and it was gracefully received by the victors. The best of feeling pervaded the entire contest, and the boys all congratulated Tallulah upon the success of her swift footed, strong nerved fellows.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT

occurred after the presentation of the prize. Mr W P Lawshe, with characteristic liberality, determined to present to Chief W R Joyner an elegant nickel plated speaking trumpet. Mr. Lawshe takes a deep interest in the fire department and is "one of the boys" who believes in seeing true merit receive a just reward. He therefore resolved to present the worthy chief of the department with a testimonial of his own regard and an evidence of the high esteem in which he is generally held. Mr E S Kendrick pre ented the trumpet to Mr Joyner in the following neat speech:

MR JOYNER—In behalf of Mr W P Lawshe, member of Tallulah fire company, I present to you this trumpet. It is given not only as an evidence of the personal friendship of the donor, but of his appreciation also of your invaluable service as chief of the fire department. It affords me pleasure to assure you the sentiments conveyed in this individual token rest in the hearts of every citizen of Atlanta.

Mr Joyner responded in hearty thanks, and the pleasant occasion was over.

HOME-MADE SUGAR.

Clegg's Patent Evaporator—Manufactory in Atlanta.

Yesterday we visited the agricultural warehouse of Mark W. Johnson and inspected the manufacture of Clegg's patent evaporator, which is now carried on by Mr Johnson to a large extent. This superior syrup evaporator was patented by Dr. James Clegg, of Alabama, and has come into great favor in all parts of that state and Georgia. It is automatic in its operations, requiring no shaking or moving about as in the old style evaporators. The skimming of the syrup is also made a matter of a great deal less difficulty and the evaporator is so constructed that the boiling syrup skims itself by coming over graduated partitions until it reaches the first where it is easily dipped out. Mr Johnson has scores of testimonials from reliable men in various parts of the state showing how finely the evaporator works. Mr Johnson controls the inventions for Georgia, and is now manufacturing the evaporators on a large scale. They are warranted as good as any that can be made, and are furnished at less than half what those made at the north cost. A copper evaporator of the best material, with a capacity of forty gallons a day, is made for $40, while northern patterns, not so good, sell for $85. A galvanized-iron evaporator of the capacity is furnished for $25, and is just as good for one year.

The manufacture of sugar at home is receiving great attention. Farmers have learned that it pays to make sugar in Georgia, not only to use, but to sell. Clegg's patent evaporator furnishes a great help to this important home industry. Mr Johnson is selling large numbers of them and can scarcely supply orders sent to him.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The latest news from Porter Springs is that there is one of the finest parties of Georgia ladies and gentlemen assembled there that ever graced one of our home resorts

—Plenty of water in the pipes. It was quite muddy when first turned on, but is improving constantly.

—Macon has a delegation of fifty ladies and gentlemen now in Atlanta. They enjoy our breezy climate very much.

—Prof. W. A. Slaton, of Sparta, son of the principal of our Boy's high school, is in this city on a brief visit.

—Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., president of Emory college is in the city. He reports the prospects of his institution very fine for the coming fall term.

—The anniversary of the Young Men's Library association will take place on the 27th of August. In consideration of the present prosperity of the institution the occasion will justify a little jubilation.

—The grand army of the "stay-at-homes" is larger this summer than ever before. After all there is more solid comfort in quietly enjoying such a climate as ours than in being pushed and crowded at a fashionable resort. At least it is well for us to say so.

—The new freight depot of the Atlanta and West Point railroad will be completed before the fall begins.

—Lawrence Barrett, after an absence of two winters, will return in January to grace our boards.

—Promenading in the city hall park on moonlight nights is becoming very fashionable. A score of couples were strolling around its serpentine walks last evening.

—Harris of the Atlanta Independent has a grudge against college boys. The following item is from his paper. "Said a freshman to a senior, at Athens, a day or two ago: 'Is the president going to deliver his bacchanalian sermon next Sunday.'"

—Gentlemen's collars having risen in the plenitude of triumph above the ears are beginning slowly to descend to the level of common sense.

—The S. P. C. A. will have something to say soon.

—The dog catcher drives his fatal car through the streets daily and finds hundreds of baugeless curs.

—The main granite used for the ornamental work on the custom house is not so white as that from Stone Mountain, though it looks very handsome when put in place. The windows and doors of the first story are all complete.

—An old lady was nearly knocked down at the passenger depot yesterday morning by the engine which was backing in to carry out the Georgia railroad train. She was jerked out of the way by a gentleman who saw her danger.

—Almost daily the city is enlivened by the arrival of visitors, who will pass the summer in our delightful climate.

—Peaches were offered from country wagons at ten cents a peck. Grapes retail at ten cents a pound.

Something cool and hot, good and nice, by the Ladies' Society of the M. E. Church of Decatur, at the Academy, Friday night, 27th instant. For the noble cause and the good things we will get, let us all go. 462 july26—d2t

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.

BOARD REDUCED.

$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon; $30 mon. the season

EDM. W. HOLLAND,

364 july20..dtf Manager.

A Cooling and Sparkling Purgative

Bailey's Saline Aperient is warranted equal to the best in quantity and quality It is cheaper and better than nauseating pills, or troublesome Seidlitzs Powders. It cleanses and tones the stomach and bowels, refreshes the weak and feeble, regulates the flow of bile, operates favorably upon the kidneys. is cooling in fevers and delights the dyspeptic. After taking one dose of the mild and delightful Aperient no lady will do without it.

july25...d1w&wlt

Mocking Bird Food!

At E. van Goidtsnoven's, 19 Broad street. 442 july25...d3t

Florida.

A throng of sufferers with coughs and colds, annually go South to enjoy the ethereal mildness of the land of flowers. To them we would say the necessity of that expensive trip is obviated by Compound Honey of Tar which speedily vanquishes the coughs and colds incident to that rigorous clime. For public speakers it surpasses the Demosthenic regimen of "pebbles and sea shore," clearing the throat until the voice rings with the silvery cadence of a bell. Use Compound Honey of Tar. Price, 50 cents a bottle. 441 may2...deowly&weowly

Turnip Seed

Of all kinds, at E. van Goidtsnoven's, 19 Broad street. 442 july25...d3t

When used for Rheumatism, Sore-Throat, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains Bruises, Cuts, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns and Burns, on human beings; and Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, etc., on animals, Cossens' Lightning Liniment is unequaled, and its effect simply electrical. As its name suggests, it is quick to relieve, and thousands bear witness to its astounding virtues. Price, 50 cents.

441 may2...deowly&weowly

A New Constitution in New Cloth.

While the people of Georgia are giving Gen. Gess a new Constitution, Lochrey is transforming their Clothing that they may better wear he honor. Old Clothing made perfectly new by his chemical process of color making, restoring the freshness of texture and quality of color equal in every respect to new fabric, so that every man, woman and child in the State may have a perfectly new suit from old clothing.

Thousands of patrons throughout the South attest the wonderful transformation of clothing from old to new.

It will pay strangers to visit Lochrey's Steam Dye Works, No. 45 East Hunter street, before leaving the city. 424 july24...d1w

CRUDE

Carbolic Acid,

Is a reliable and cheap

DISINFECTANT.

A supply just received.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Wholesale Druggists.

Plant Turnips.

We are in receipt of our Second stock this season of Reliable Turnip Seed.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH,

RED TOP FLAT,

AMBER GLOBE,

POMERARIAN GLOBE,

YELLOW RUTA BAGA,

WHITE RUTA BAGA.

HANOVER,

COW HORN

AND FORESTER.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Wholesale Druggists.

No 11 NORTH PRYOR STREET,

794 may13..d3m

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.,

Advertising Agents,

186 W. Fourth St.,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. Estimates furnished free application.

Send two cents for our Advertisers' Manual

june26 dtf

Prolific Cotton, 4th Year.

CAMP'S Early Prolific Cotton Seeds—crop of 1876—Careful selections by Mr. Barry Camp, of Covington, from the celebrated D. Dickson and W. H Aaron cotton seeds. Price per sack of one peck $1 00. For sale by

MARK W. JOHNSON,

rs-d&wtf Atlanta, Ga

Notice in Bankruptcy

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Edmond L. Birdsong, Bankrupt—No 1226.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the "Virginia House," in Newnan, Georgia, on the 6th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., why the above named bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

346 July 19—d1aw3w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Advertising.

IF YOU WANT

Customers, Boarders, Agents, Clerks, Servants or Place, Lawyer or Case, Musical Teacher, Popular Preachers, Cooks, Books; To Hire or Let, Offices, Basement, First Floor, Segment To Purchase a Pet—Horse, Mare, Monkey or Bear, Bloodhound or Spitz, Feed from Pails, To Hire a Hall, A Wonder of Wars, A Driver of Cars, An Elegant Carriage, An Opulent Marriage, Play, Concert or Ball, Skates, Plates; To sell to gay creatures, Diamonds, Pearls, Rings, Pins, Curls, Or wash for their features. To buy any old thing, Or to sell any old thing: Oats, Rats, Mats, Flats, Rags, Pantaloons, Hats, Respondent ravals, Mutton or Beef; Financial Relief, Stocks, Clocks, Locks, Socks, Portmanteau or Box, Pig Sheep or Ox, Or even a Beau— Then in a trice, Take the advice Written below—

Aright To be Bought, Silver or Gold, Merchandise Sold, Good to Appraises Opening Days To announce; Houses or Acres, Carriages or Baker, Boats, Votes, Horses, Skirts or Flounces, A Cure for Disease, A handy Valise, A Muslin Chemise, Cheese, Teas, Bees, Peas; Or are prone To make known Your Store, Hostelry, Dry Goods, Upholstery, Tonics, Excursions, Knick-knacks, Diversions, Clothes ready made, Fine cases of Trade, Coals, Coke and Wood, Pictures, Lectures, All kinds of Food Works on Theology Magic, Astrology, We tilt or Felicity World wide Publicity Place, Rags, Rugs, Sags, Dress Shirts or Collars, Almighty Dollars, House to Rent, Store, Tenement. Cash to be Lent Cash to be Spent, Scent, Tent, Roman Cement, Magnificent, Go Read the advice Far beyond price Written below—

ADVERTISE

IN

THE CONSTITUTION!

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: "*I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country.*"

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: "*Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold.*"

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.

"*I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day.*" R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.

"*With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude.*" F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE!

This is the

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

884 may15..d1yr

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Semina Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec5..1876 d&w1y

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the only one devoting his practice wholly to

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

or the result of self-abuse in youth; sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Mental Hebetude, (slight emissions in dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. **GONORRHEA, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, and other private diseases quickly cured.

Dr. RICE has had many years special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, necessarily has a great skill. Physicians know this fact and commend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations, personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 4 P. M.

aug9—d&wly

PORTABLE TURKISH BATH

Self-Administering **Medicated Bath.** Elegant and economical. For use of **PHYSICIANS** and the afflicted. It cures **Exhausting Weakness** and **Decay of Mind and Body, Nervous** and **Painful Diseases, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,** Gout, **Paralysis,** Dropsy. It aids in speedy cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. For particulars, call or send stamp to

TURKISH BATH CO., 98 5th St., CINCINNATI, O.

485 apr28...d1y&2d4days n r m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all diseases brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address **DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.** oct30—d&wly

Camp's Early Prolific Corn

34th's Year Selection.

THIS is a white Corn, maturing early. Price 15 cents per packet of one pound in store or 35 cents by mail.

MARK W. JOHNSON,

Commission Merchant, Atlanta, Ga

apr8...d&wtf

Libel for Divorce.

Georgia, Fulton county—Superior Court, Spring Term, before Hon. George Hillyer. Libel for Divorce—Phillip K. Fowler vs. Nancy Jane Fowler.

It appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff, that the defendan does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this state, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer, at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months.

REINHARDT & BOOKS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes,

JAMES D. COLLIER, C. S. C.

july1—d1aw4m

Newspaper.

The People's Paper!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

CONSTITUTION

PAPER

PUBLISHED IN ATLANTA.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE PEOPLE!

IN CONTAINS

All the Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

Full Market Reports

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THE ONLY

Daily and Weekly.

PUBLISHED IN ATLANTA.

Daily, $10 00 a Year.

Weekly, $2 00 a Year.

IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE

Educational.

Southern Female College,

—AT—

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA,

WITH a corps of nine practical teachers, opens the 35th annual session the 26th of September, and closes June 19th, without vacation. In addition to the present commodious building, a new Chapel, 50x100 feet, will be erected this fall. The highest advantages in the literary, music and art departments is furnished at lowest charges. Our pupils bear off the premiums for excellence in music and art—twelve in recent years. Drawing, calisthenics and vocal music free. Board, with washing, lights and fuel, $155 per annum Tuition, $50; Music $40; Art, $25 to $50. Write for Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

373 july21...deodlm I. F. COX, Pres't.

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department nt of female education Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The thorough superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule

These facts, united by the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($300 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.

388 apr14 dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address **Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Principal,**

276 july15-d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute,

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS,

456 july26..d1m PRINCIPAL.

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va & Tenn. R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. In location thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Sessions opens **15th September.** For circular of special information, address **WILLIAM M. ABBOTT, Principal, Bellevue, P. O.**

ulyl0...deoc2m

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1848.

Principals—MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN JNO PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken.

349 july19...deod2m

EDGEWORTH

School for Young Ladies,

No 59 Franklin Street,

Baltimore, Maryland.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE PRINCIPAL.

THE next annual session will begin THURSDAY, September 20 h, 1877

For circulars apply to

Rev. C. B. SS. D. D., President, or

Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.

367 july14...d1oct1

Emory College

THE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday in September.

The ordinary expenses, including tuition, board, books, washing, lights, fuel, etc., may be covered by from $180 to $240 for the Collegiate year.

The Faculty is full; the curriculum thorough; the disciplined rational; the location healthful; the society good; the institution prosperous

For further information apply to

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, President,

418 july22 ...d1m Oxford, Ga.

Monroe Female College,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA,

THE Fall Session of this popular and established Institution will open August 20, 1877.

Board and Tuition in the literary department for Full Boarders, $60 00 in advance, only $48 80 Music extra (if desired)..... 20 00

French Painting or Drawing (extra)..... 12 00

Among other advantages for securing the services of Rev. H. C. Hornady, A. M., who at an early day, will give his best efforts to enlarge the efficiency and useful of the Institution. Those who would secure for their daughters superior educational advantages, with facilities for high attainments in the arts, would do well to consider the claims of this Institution.

For further particulars apply to

R. T. ASBURY, President, or

S. G. HILLYER, D. D.

324 july24 30 m thur tues sun

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty five teachers.

Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1877.

For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,

315 july17...d2m Staunton, Va.

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WITH over Twenty teachers and officers, ranks among the first schools for young ladies in the United States. In the beautiful Valley of Virginia, far famed for health. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States; great economy in expenses required. Session opens September 20th, 1877.

Board and Tuition for entire scholastic year $240

For catalogue and full information, address

REV. W. A. HARRIS, D.D., Pres'dent,

384 ulyr2...deod&w6w Staunton, Va

Vanderbilt University.

THE THIRD SESSION will begin September 1, 1877. Tuition for the whole session—In Biblical, Departmental, free; in Law Department, $50; in Medical, $100.

The Medical Department will open October 1. Fee for attendance, $65.

For catalogues, apply to J. M. Leech, Secretary of the Faculty, Nashville, Tenn.

L. C. G. GARLAND, Chancellor.

342 july..d2 aw6wlm

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE desirous of obtaining admission into this well known STATE INSTITUTION as CADETS will apply without delay to the undersigned. Proviion is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of JULY and AUGUST, preparatory to the resumption of regular studies on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

357 july26...deodlm&wtse5 Superintendent.

Kirkwood High School.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL.....RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th.

The members of the School board with the Rector, and receive careful *Home Training.*

Boys of evil influence will be returned to their friends.

It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104, *in advance.*

440 july25...d1m

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.

The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.

In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.

The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.

There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev W. C. B. SS. D. D., President, or

Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.

367 july14...d1oct1

Iron Cotton Ties.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY!

Important Special Notice.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED, through their unequalled facilities to procure their supply in the most economical way, are enabled to offer the celebrated ARROW COTTON TIES *at the ports* at the price of $2 50 per bundle, less 2½ per cent. discount for cash, and the General Agents, R. W. Rayne & Co., New Orleans, are authorized to sell, through their sub-agencies in this city, either for immediate delivery or upon contracts for future delivery up August, to Factors or Country Merchants on the above named terms, in quantities, from time to time, as may be required, settlement being made on delivery.

The company having a large stock on hand and having additionally contracted for abundant supply to meet the entire demand for Cotton Ties, throughout the Cotton States, the celebrated ARROW TIE will be placed upon the market generally, and sold through their agents at less than plain hoop iron is worth, it being the purpose of the Company not only to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, but to meet competition in any form in which it may arise.

AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED.

J. J. McCOMB, Director.

385 may13...d3mo

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	6 45 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Eatonton	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND FROM WEST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 35 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard railroad.

Train on Blakely Extension leaves Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Friday.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon frm Eufaula & Albany	4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which train is connect daily, except Monday, for those points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.

W. J. RAOUL,

Supt Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Athens, Ga., June 23, 1877

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad, in effect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Athens	4 0 p m
Arrive Lula	6 0 p m
Leave Atlanta via A. & L. R.	6 0 a m
Leave Lula	7 20 p m
Arrive at Athens	9 45 p m

Close connection made at Athens with up day train on Athens Branch Georgia railroad, and at Lula with north bound passenger train on A. & C. Air-Line R. R. Passengers from Atlanta to Athens have time for supper at Lula.

J. M. EDWARDS

June 24 1877...dtf Superintendent.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, May 5, 1877.

ON and after Sunday the 6th inst., Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	4:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7 10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	7:45 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	9140 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	9:50 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	10 00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9:20 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	3:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	3:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	8:50 p m
Leave Albany	"	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	4:00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5:05 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8:30 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, daily except Sunday, connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Live Oak and Montgomery and Live Oak on this train

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Saturday; for Columbus Thursday and Saturday mornings

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B and A. Cuilt ad leave junction going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:15 a m

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted at		6 45 a m
Arrive at McIntosh	"	9:40 a m
Leave at Jesup	"	11:20 a m
Arrive at Black Bear	"	5:30 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont	"	5:00 a m
Leave Buckshaw	"	9:05 a m
Leave Jesup	"	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	2:36 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Dupont at		5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosa at		7:00 a m
Arrive at Quitman at		9:45 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at		11:15 a m
Leave Thomasville at		1:15 p m
Leave Quitman at		3:20 p m
Leave Valdosta at		4:30 p m
Arrive at Dupont at		6:45 p m

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-d1f

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street,
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
872 mar30..d1y

W. C. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders Hardware, &c.
33 Broad Street.
255julyl3..d1f

How It Is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first class Druggists in the U. S. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
349 apr22..d&weowtf

Good News.

No more Chills and Ague in this section. Our Druggist is selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittant or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales is immense in Ague Districts. It purifies the blood, Liver, and other Secretory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable preparation. Price, 50 cents and $1 00 per Bottle. Two doses will stop the chills. For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
349 apr22..d&weowtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harness auction—McCandless, Ellis & Co.
A card—Riddleman & Brown.
Alhambra Sample Rooms.
Pio Nono College—Rev C P Gaboury.
The Wade Hampton Cigar.
McDonough street property—G W Adair.
Thompson Cafe and Restaurant.
Riots in the north—51 Peachtree street
Dr Bull's Baby Syrup.
Alhambra sample rooms—9 Decatur st.
Military clothing—Jacob Reed.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.

"ALHAMBRA"
SAMPLE ROOMS.
[illegible] Decatur Street,
Is the place they retail the best of Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Ales, Porter and Cigars.
WINES—Roderer, Krug, and Piper Heidsick.
BRANDIES—Sazerac, Otard, and Hennessy.
WHISKIES—Maryland Rye, Kentucky Bourbon.
" Tenn—Robertson county, Lincoln county Bass' Ale, London Porter, Milwaukee Beer in bottles, on ice, Atlanta Beer ice cold on draft.
FREE OF CHARGE—Ponce deLeon and Iron Spring Water.
000 july27...dtf

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

OFFER THIS WEEK,

Immense Bargains

IN THEIR

Hosiery & Domestic DEPARTMENTS.

111 july22...dtf

The Wade Hampton Cigar, is the brand of a Cigar now sold by Moore, Jenkins & Co, New York, at $55 per M, equal to any imported cigar at $80 per M. It is free and pleasant to smoke and the best that can be made,
july27...dtf

If you want the best wines and brandies the best whisky, gins, ale, porter, beer and cigars, go to the Alhambra Sample Rooms, No. 9 Decatur street. july27...dtf

THE PUREST CREAM TARTAR made from grape acid enters into DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. So with all the other components. The result is that the most satisfactory results are attained by the use of a small quantity of leaven and flour. Families that try it say say.

A Card.

ATLANTA, GA., July 26, 1877.

Mr. Editor: Allow us the use of your columns to say to our friends at a distance, who have sent us orders, money or checks by letter, and have received no answers from them, to write us again at once, as a large amount of our mail has been lost or mislaid in the Atlanta Post Office for the last two months, but we are assured that such will not be the case again.
Yours respectfully,
465 july27...d1t EDDLEMAN & BROWN.

If you want the best wines and brandies, the best whisky, gin, ale, porter, beer and cigars, go to the Alhambra Sample Rooms, No. 9 Decatur street. july27...dtf

"ALHAMBRA"
SAMPLE ROOMS,
9 Decatur Street,
Is the place they retail the best of Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Ales, Porter and Cigars.
WINES—Roderer, Krug, and Piper Heidsick.
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FREE OF CHARGE—Ponce deLeon and Iron Spring Water.
000 july27...dtf

The Buckeye.

It is a well established fact, that Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure, if used according to directions, the Æsculus Hippocastanum, or Horse Chestnut, commonly known as the Buckeye, has been highly esteemed for many years, owing to the fact, that it possesses virtues, lying in the bitter principle called Æsculin which can be utilized for the cure of Piles. If affected with that terrible disease, use Buckeye Pile Ointment, and be relieved. Price, 50 cents.
411 apr25...deowlwly&weow

South America and Southern United States.

Owing to their warm and delightful climates, their inhabitants grow sallow from torpid Liver, Indigestion and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and Bowels. They should of course at all times keep the liver active, and to our readers we would recommend Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder. Taken in Time, will often save money and much suffering Price, 50 cents.
411 apr25...deowlwly&weowly

Turnip Seed.

500 pounds Landreth's new crop just received. 75c per pound, by mail. Send orders to
McMILLAN & SNOW,
29 july1 4thcoltf 25 Marietta st

Have You Been?

We mean to Thompson's cafe and restaurant, since the overflow from water. They have been repainted and refitted, and are now the most popular and attractive places to be found. His ices and creams are manufactured from genuine articles. Visit his restaurant, and he does not promise the caviare of Russia, the kobobe of Egypt, the sea slugs of Polynesia, or the poi of Hanaii, yet he offers delightful dishes that will satisfy any appetite.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Scene of the Disaster.

Superintendent Johnson tackled the difficulties left by the recent disaster with his usual pluck and vim. A full force was set to work at once on the debris and ruins, and by Wednesday night the track

WAS PERFECTLY CLEAR.

Yesterday's trains made their trips on time, running straight through. The remains of the fine engine, "C. T. Pollard," have been sent to Augusta. The heat was so intense that the huge parallel bars of the engine were bent like knitting needles. The engine was a total wreck. The loss to the road cannot yet be fully computed, but it was surely enormous.

Passengers who came up yesterday say that nearly every trace of the catastrophe has been removed from the scene of its occurrence,

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Carpets! Carpets!

We will offer for the next 30 days unusual bargains in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply, Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Mattings and Upholstery Goods, in order to make room for the largest stock of these goods this fall were ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The Centennial Swing, the best exercise of the age for children. For sale by
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

DRY GOODS

New and desirable Dress Goods opened daily, and at prices to please all, in our Dress Goods Department.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Bargains in Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, can be had in our Silk Department for the next 30 days.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

White Goods never offered in Atlanta so cheap as are now being sold by
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The most complete line of Kid Gloves from 2 to 7-Buttons ever on exhibition in the State, now on sale at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.

Our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is full and complete, and is not excelled for quantity, style and cheapness in price in the State. Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.
246 july12...d1m hd 2d and 3d cols lp

Rupture Cured

BY

Marsh's Celebrated Radical Cure,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.**

The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free.
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
110 may29...dtf hc lp

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Plenty in the Pipes.

The pipes are now full of water and and the city is happy. Night before last the water rose so high in the reservoir that yesterday morning

ALL THREE PUMPS

were set to work and an abundance of water sent gushing into the city. There is now no stinting and the machinery dependent on the reservoir is now run as usual.

The first water which came through the pipes cleaned them of mud left in them before, and was not by any means drinkable. But it has improved and gets clearer constantly. It is drawn through the valves in the

NEW STAND PIPE,

a great benefit as it affords means of getting the very clearest water in the reservoir, and does not draw from the bottom as the old suction did.

The trouble is now past, and there is hope of a steady improvement in the water and faith in its unfailing abundance.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—Go to Dr. Schumann's on Whitehall street, this hot weather and cool off with his delicious soda and pure mineral waters.

—Col. Willis, from Oglethorpe, member of the legislature from Macon county, is in the city.

—Col. L. M. Felton, senator from the 13th district, came to the city yesterday. He was looking on at the convention.

—Sheriff Anderson, of Coweta, the major of the First Georgia regiment, is in the city.

—Chief Joyner makes the boys stand around with his new nickel trumpet.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball house are the following: A L Hamilton, Cuthbert; R A Springer, Charlotte; F E Burke, Americus; Robert E Park Macon, A A Murphy, Barnesville; J P Massingale, Louisville; F P Speer, Griffin; Frank W Barnett, Washington.

—The ice cream festival given by the ladies of the First Baptist church last night was a success. It will be continued to night at No. 23 Marietta street. All are invited to come and assist in the charitable object.

Augusta Watermelons and Canteloupes.

We receive from one two cars of the justly celebrated Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelons daily; also, large numbers of choice Canteloupes. For sale, wholesale, at Georgia Railroad Depot Retail at our store.
W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama street,
First door below Atlanta National Bank.
431 july24...deodlw mid 3d col lp

The Governor's Reception

Last night the executive mansion was the scene of another brilliant social reception given by his excellency, Governor Colquitt. Nearly all the ladies and gentlemen now visiting our city were present, and Atlanta society represented by a large attendance of its elite. The mansion was brilliantly lighted from dome to vestibule, and was a fair scene of social elegance and refinement.

The convention was largely represented, many of the prominent members being present.

Governor Colquitt and his accomplished wife received their guests in one of the spacious parlors, and during the evening over two hundred were presented.

The pleasures of the evening made time so smoothly pass that midnight arrived before the gathering dispersed. These receptions are most pleasant occasions and their continuance during the session of the convention will be agreeable to visitors and citizens.

Storr's School

The board of education met yesterday. Miss Williams was elected principal of the Storrs school. It was determined that her assistants should be colored girls, if enough were found to be capable of filling the positions. The 21 Wednesday of next month is the day for all applicants to be examined.

TERRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Settlement Around Deadwood Deluged in Blood.

DEADWOOD, July 26.—There is intense excitement throughout the city. At short intervals hor emen arrive from different towns in this vicinity, bringing details of fresh murders and outrages by the savages, who seem to have broke away from the agencies in numbers and are infesting the country in all directions. Up to this hour, 7 o'clock p. m., at least twenty murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well known citizens of Deadwood, who went to the relief of Lieutenant Lemby's surveying party. Nearly every ranche along Red Water and Spear Fish valley has been devastated.

THE DEMOCRATIC DIOCESE,

Over Which the Convention has Placed a Bishop—The Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—The platform opposes subsidies, favors the preservation of public lands for actual settlers and school purposes, declares the destruction of industries and pauperization of labor the result of fraudulent and vicious legislation by the republican party, demands the immediate repeal of the resumption act and the remonetizing of silver, asserts that greenbacks are the best paper currency we ever had, and declares against further contraction.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the states south, so long advocated by the democratic party, which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the union

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

A Letter from Postmaster Key—He Contrasts the Peace of the Country

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—An extract from Postmaster Key's letter to the postal commission regretting that the turbulence north kept him away:

"You may say to the commission, for me, that I am profoundly gratified at the orderly and amicable condition of affairs in the south under the excitement so general over many of the states of the union. I am not astonished at the peaceful condition of the south, and should be surprised if it were otherwise."

The proceedings were harmonious. Dixie following Yankee Doodle.

One of Joseph's Raids.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The latest from Idaho reports that Joseph made a raid, getting away four hundred ponies and other plunder. This raid was in chastisement of the Indians friendly to Howard.

THE BREAD BANDITS.

BLOODY WORK IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO.

A Fusilade Between Soldiers and Rioters, in Which Many are Killed

The Business of St. Louis at a Stand Still.

The Roughs' Carnival in San Francisco.

The Strike Ended on the Erie Road to the Satisfaction of All.

The Radical Governor of Illinois Calls for Federal Aid, While Blue-Jeans Calls on the People.

THE LIVE ROADS.

Passengers Free to Move Along.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1877.

There is no trouble with passenger travel on the New York Central and all its connections. Through trains are running on regular schedules with New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Great Western in Canada.

SACKING SAN FRANCISCO.

A Night of Terror in the Golden City Horrendsville Caves In—Ten Men Brutally Murdered—Chinese Joints Ransacked—Scathed Down in Louisville.

IMMUNITY CLAIMED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The officers of the Pennsylvania road report everything quiet on their road, but refuse to run trains till their loyal men are protected.

TOLEDO ON A STRIKE.

TOLEDO, O., July 26.—Every large shop is closed. Malcontents took possession of the stand at the meeting. Incendiary speeches were made, but no destruction.

THE READING REVOLT.

READING, PA., July 26.—The mob gutted the depot here. The telegraphers on duty, with several men, escaped through the side door. Four rioters were wounded at Shamokin by the citizens. They call for troops. Ten were killed and fifty wounded in Reading during the recent fight.

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—The strikers hold east Syracuse. The troops are to move on them this morning.

HORNELLSVILLE CAVES IN.

ALBANY, July 26.—Gov. Robinson has advices that the Hornellsville strikers have surrendered.

BY ANOTHER ROUTE.

ERIE, July 26.—The detained passengers chartered a steamer and went to Buffalo.

THE ENGINEERS FLY THE TRACK.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—The engineers of the D., L. and W. road have decided to strike.

JOINING THE TRAIN.

EVANSVILLE, July 26.—The St. Louis and Southeastern road has struck. The strike does not affect the southern section hence to Nashville.

THE BOYS OVERAWED.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The rioters seem to be overawed. The railroad men are acting with the citizens.

CAUGHT BY THE PEELERS.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Many arrests have been made. All is quiet. Only ten days food in the city.

THE NIGHT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The night has been one of excitement and trouble. Many hurt, one or two fatally; one killed; no destruction.

PETING THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The citizens committee were engaged all day yesterday organizing, assembling at 7 p.m. in Agricultural hall, W. P. Coleman called the committee to order. Almost immediately

FIRE WAS REPORTED

in the Pacific mail dock, in the lumber. One hundred armed with clubs dispatched to the scene, followed soon by one hundred more. The remainder was told off in companies by wards, with exception of two hundred, who moved to the city hall to await orders from the chief of police. Sixty

SENT TO DISPERSE THE CROWD,

Sixth and Howard streets, engaged in smashing Chinese houses. All the committee men were armed with clubs in addition to pocket arms. Muskets will be issued if necessary. The fire gains in the lumber yard. A man detected in cutting the hose

WAS SHOT DEAD.

A fire at Stockton and Broadway was reported. A detachment of vigilants was sent there. The central portion of the city is quiet. President Coleman says there was three thousand vigilants on hand.

11 O'clock—The fire at Stockton and Broadway extinguished. Small crowds of hoodlums are moving about smashing Chinese houses, but vigilants are following them. The fire in the lumber yard gains strength. The mobs are becoming more demonstrative, attacking the police and vigilants with stones

TWO VIGILANTS WERE SHOT.

Another alarm comes from Mission and Stewart, a few blocks from the lumber yard and factories.

One O clock—The crowds are mostly dispersed from the Pacific Mail docks. The fire is under control, and the police and vigilants are masters of the situation. A long chain is stretched from the mail dock, and the captured coolies are manacled to it. The ships in the dock were towed to a place of safety. The driver of the hose cart

WAS SHOT DEAD,

two citizens killed, and innumerable stone and club wounds. At present the rioters are roaming about in small squads, closely watched.

A FAINT STRIKE.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., July 26.—Appearances indicate that the strikers on the Lehigh and Susquehannah division will not be able to hold out. One church of the men refused to go out and besides these there are three full crews working here and three crews at White Haven ready to go to work. The local trains were run on the Nesquehoning Valley road this morning without any interference. This will keep the miners at Summit hill and the canal men at work.

THE VIGILANTS ON TOP.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—2 o'clock—The whole city is patrolled by the police and vigilants. Four thousand arms were received from the arsenal at Benicia by the late boat, also ammunition and thousand of revolvers.

AN ERA OF COMPROMISE.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 26.—A compromise has been effected. The men go to work at ten per cent. reduction; free rental of lands along the track; no discharges on account of the strike; no arrests except for dangerous criminal offenses. The governor has been requested to remove the troops and general satisfaction is expressed all round.

SYRACUSE, July 26.—A compromise has been made at east Syracuse. The trains will start as soon as convenient.

A QUIET SUBMISSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Managers of roads having quietly submitted to the stoppage by the strikers, matters are quiet. No trains on the Vincennes and Panhandle roads. Other roads run postals only. It is thought that the strikers are yielding to public opinion, and will allow passenger trains to run to-day.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

DETROIT, July 26.—The Michigan Central engineers have struck, the effort to compromise having failed. No disturbance.

ALL WORK STOPPED.

ST. LOUIS July 26.—All work has stopped, but the formidable police and citizens' organization secures order.

—Relishe help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE LATEST FROM THE ROADS.

The Bloody Hand in Chicago—Ten Men Killed and Many Wounded—The Rioters in St. Louis—Incidents of the Day.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Five companies of the 18th infantry arrived at 3 o'clock, which proceeded to Cumberland.

THE CABINET

met to hear the reports in regard to the strike. All were of the opinion that the condition of affairs to-day was much improved. Gen. Schofield will command here. Gen. Hancock will proceed to Pittsburg with troops, the object being to protect the workmen in repairing the road. The United States courts are to sustain the receivers appointed by them. The judges are to issue writs to the marshal instructing him to see that the roads in the hands of receivers are not interfered with by the rioters, and the marsh is have power to summon a posse and enforce the writ. This action, in view of the cabinet, brings the rioters in opposition to the power of the federal government and it was agreed in the cabinet that

THE WHOLE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT

should be brought to bear to sustain the marshals if necessary. Gen. Pope telegraphs from St. Louis that the danger of mob violence is lessening hourly.

THE WAR IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 26, 11 A. M.—Advices from West 12th street state that the mob was holding a small detachment of police in check. One policeman was wounded with stones. The 62d regiment has been called out to assist the police of Chicago. It was reported at ten o'clock this a. m. that the police had

A FIGHT WITH THE MOB

on Newberry avenue. Fifteen of the rioters were hurt. A squad of mounted veterans with drawn sabres charged on the Sixteenth street mob. 150 rioters were wounded and ten killed outright. Six policemen were wounded.

At 11:30 a. m.

TWO BOYS WERE KILLED

at Halsted street viaduct; one policeman was reported killed. The mob has dispersed, and all is quiet in that vicinity.

At 11:40 o'clock the artillery left their quarters for

THE SCENE OF CONFLICT,

which is now at the corner of Halstead and Sixteenth streets, and a few minutes after

THE BOOMING OF THE CANNON

showed that the regulars had opened with grape and cannister. A correspondent at the scene confirms this. The slaughter will be terrible.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The governor of Illinois this morning made a formal application to the president for troops.

THE ANSWER.

Col. R. C. DRUM, assistant adjutant general, Chicago, Ill.:

The president directs that you use the United States troops in case of emergency in suppressing riot at Chicago, under orders of the governor of the state. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

NO NEWS YET.

CHICAGO, July 26.—3 p. m.—For some unknown reason no further intelligence can be obtained from the scene of conflict either by telegraph or through messengers.

The board of trade has temporarily suspended operations so that business there is virtually at a stand still.

THE RESULT REACHED.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At 3:40 o'clock, a press reporter on the ground telegraphs, a large crowd of police and mounted vigilants are conducting the prisoners to the station. They are crossing Western avenue viaduct. Many shots are being

FIRED BY THE RABBLE,

and serious trouble is anticipated before they get across the viaduct. The office of the Metropolitan telegraph company, nearest the scene, was taken possession of by the mob this forenoon, which accounts for the dilatory and meagre reports. The next nearest office was several blocks away, and is managed by a lady operator.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

Some cutting of telegraph wires occurred this evening on the Chicago and North western road, and the mob attempted to prevent the telegraph force from replacing them. The railroad officials are awaiting developments, running very few trains, and making no terms with the strikers.

The Audubon gun club has called a meeting of sportsmen to aid in preserving order. All the cigar makers have struck. The police

DISPERSED THE CROWDS

on Halsted street, where the fights occured this morning, and everything is quiet there. Mounted police are patrolling that section and allow no gath rings of any kind. The truth about the commanding seems to be that the artillery did fire two shots, but that the guns were loaded with nothing but powder. A number of casualities are reported, and there is a large mob that seems pretty well broken up, but will probably gather again before midnight.

A PLUCKY REPORTER.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A Times reporter was attacked by a crowd on Halsted street a few moments ago, and responded by shooting one man. One of the police has just been dangerously wounded. The foreman of the Illinois packing company, just in from the stock yards, says that the men attempted to work this morning, but were driven off by the mob. He says one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of meat will be spoiled to-day.

AN AMBUSCADE.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—At Mount Airy, on the main stem of the Ohio and Baltimore railroad, forty-two miles from this city, this morning three men employed in guarding the company's property, were fired into by three unknown parties. Whether they were strikers or tramps it is not known. One, James Colburn, was fatally and the other two, Joseph Bowers and James Shatleberg, were seriously injured.

BLUE JEANS'S WARNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Governor Williams issued a proclamation at noon to-day, commanding the enforcement of the laws, and calling upon the sheriffs of the various counties to use their utmost endeavors to prevent violence and preserve the peace. Judge Gresham, of the United States court, has issued orders to the marshals to protect the property in charge of the court.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—All trouble or fear of riots from strikes appears to be at an end. Everything so far is quiet in this city and Brooklyn, though the police and military are both held in readiness. Preparations are being made in Brooklyn to give the 23d regiment a warm welcome on its return.

QUIET IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 26, noon.—Everything is quiet up to this hour. All passenger trains are running, except on the Ohio and Mississippi, and they propose to start their St. Louis express this evening.

THE LABORER'S PARADE.

A number of striking mechanics, a number of the workingmen's party, and some three hundred negro laborers on the levee, started from Lucas' market and visited a large number of manufacturing establishments in the southern part of the city, compelling all employees to stop work, putting out all the fire in the engine rooms and closing the building. Several large flouring mills were among the establishments closed. No respect of persons was shown, women and girls being treated in the same manner as men,

ALL FORCED TO STOP,

whether they were willing or not. The colored part of this crowd marched up the levee and forced all the steamboat companies and officers of independent steamers to sign pledges to increase the wages of all classes of steamboat and levee laborers. The demands were of the most extortionate character. The increase insisted on, from 60 to 100 per cent, was preemptory. They would not allow a boat to leave the wharf till the demands were acceded to.

GOVERNOR PHELPS' ACTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Governor Phelps will issue his proclamation to-night. It is understood that General Jeff C. Davis has orders from Washington to answer the call from the governor or mayor to quell the riot. General Davis' force, with the late arrivals, amount to six hundred infantry and a battery of Gatling guns. A large mass-meeting of merchants was held this evening for the purpose of raising one or more battalions for the protection of the business interests of the city. Twelve thousand dollars were subscribed in a few minutes to purchase arms, and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. Another committee to purchase the best approved rifles and Colt's army revolvers. Gen J. B. Gray was appointed to command the battalion, and an advisory council of five prominent citizens to co-operate with the commander. The services of the battalion were offered to Gen. Smith, who promptly accepted, and will assign the command to the special duty of guarding the business part of the city. 1 000 men have been enrolled this p. m., and arms and ammunition purchased, which will be distributed as soon as the men are organized.

NO FURTHER DETAILS.

WASHINGTON July 26.—There is no further details from Chicago

The war department has a dispatch fully confirming the Indian outrages reported from Deadwood.

There is little progress against the strike except in New York state.

THE ALBANY WORKMEN

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—A meeting of the strikers was held to-day at West Albany, when Mr. Vanderbilt's reply to the committee was presented. He said it was not a question of money, but honor and principle, and he could not promise to do anything for them now. A committee of six was then appointed to confer with the brakesmen and firemen relative to quitting work. The officers of the meeting were directed to publish a notice in the newspapers of the city, requesting the West Albany workmen to keep away from the shops till differences between the workingmen and the officials of the road were settled. After a speech from a workman named O'Neal, the meeting adjourned.

THE CENTRAL SAFE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—The New York Central railroad is entirely open and trains are running as usual east and west.

PATROLING THE STREETS.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—The citizens patrol the streets day and night. No freight trains moving; passenger traffic has been resumed. It is feared that unless the freight traffic is soon allowed to proceed, this situation will be rendered more desperate by bread riots.

LOUISVILLE SELF-RELIANT.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—But little fear of further troubles is entertained. The display of the citizens has had its effect, and indications point to a speedy resumption of the usual quietude and business. Governor McCreary has issued a proclamation calling upon all the sheriffs and mayors to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties and asking all citizens to use every effort to avert violence and excitement.

THE ST. JOSEPH ROADS.

ST. JOSEPH, July 26.—The railroad men held a mass meeting and resolved to stop the freight trains on all the roads until increased wages are allowed. The roads thus blocked are the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluff, and the St. Joseph and Denver.

THE ERIE STRIKE ENDED.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Erie railroad officials announce that the strike has ended at Hornellsville, and the Erie railroad is open. Trains are now running regularly between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

A RINGLEADER NABBED

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 26.—A detective arrested Van Hosen, leader of the Albany riot, and barried him in shackles to Troy jail.

ALBANY, July 26.—Quiet at West Albany. No further disturbance apprehended. The shops will probably be opened and the men at work to-morrow.

ALTON, July 26.—The Alton and Chicago road have suspended all trains until protection to property and men is assured.

NEW STRIKES.

ALLENTON, PA., July 26.—All the brakesmen and firemen of this division of the Lehigh Valley road, extending from Carlton to Mauchchunk, struck at six o'clock this p. m. They are quiet and orderly.

CARLTON, PA., July 26.—Lehigh Valley R.R. employes struck at 9 o'clock. Strikers say the mails can be run, but it is understood the officers of the company will refuse to carry the except upon regular passenger trains.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 26.—Lehigh Valley railroad employees have all struck in this vicinity, and trains will all be stopped after 9 o'clock to-night. Everything quiet.

SOLDIERS DETAINED.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A body of soldiers en route for Baltimore were detained an hour and a half at the depot. A great crowd gathered, and extra police were called out. There were many reports and some excitement, but no demonstration.

RUNNING THROUGH

BINGHAMPTON, July 26.—The Erie train No. 16 came through from Hornellsville at 11:35 a. m, schedule time, without interference from the strikers. There is much rejoicing here that the Erie strike is over. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western strike will not extend to the divisions of that road north of Binghampton.

THE TERMS ALLOWED

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—All is quiet here. The order of the strikers is that all the roads shall run one train a day each way, carrying the mails and passengers, omitting as many coaches as may be necessary. No express or other freight will be allowed.

TOLEDO ARMED.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Organization of the citizens was completed last night and to day. Twenty ringleaders were arrested. No further trouble is anticipated.

INDICTING THE RIOTERS

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The grand jury made 31 presentments for rioting. In the case of the four parties charged with being the originators of the riot and assault on the 6th regiment on Friday night, bail was fixed at $6,000. Neither party gave bail. Of the 63 parties held for the action of the grand jury, 10 gave bail in $3,000. Of the seventy parties held for hearing, 20 gave bail in $1,000. Court then adjourned.

CATCHING THE THIEVES.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, Arrested.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26.

Ex Governor F. J. Moses and S. J. Lee, col., ex-speaker house of representatives, were arrested yesterday on a warrant charging them with breech of trust and grand larceny, in issuing bogus pay certificates to attaches of the legislature in 1873. A preliminary examination was waived and in default of seven thousand dollar bond, both were committed to jail. Ex-Governor Moses has fled the state to save himself.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Battle of Plevna a Russian Defeat—Ardahan to be Evacuated.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily News' Biella dispatch of the 23d says: On the 19th instant the Russians sustained a severe check if not an actual defeat, at Plevna. Gen. Schilder with a portion of the 9th corps, consisting of an infantry brigade with cavalry and artillery, was sent against the plain, and seems to have approached it in a slovenly manner. The Turks took the offensive and repulsed the Russians with heavy loss. The bombardment of Rustchuk from Giurgevo has recommenced. When the bombardment from the Bulgarian side will begin it is difficult to say. A siege train is on its way, but it crosses at Simnitza, a fearful way round. Supplies are difficult to obtain, as the base of the whole force now in Bulgaria is still at Simnitza. The headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas remains in Tirnova. The czarowitch's headquarters is at Abertini. The czar with his suite is in Biela. The health of the army is good.

LONDON, July 26.—It is probable that the Russians will soon be compelled to abandon Ardahan.

Suleiman and Rauef Pasha have effected a junctures of their forces and are now at the head of an army of sixty thousand men, and are on the southern side of the Balkans. Yesterday they were said to have taken the offensive and moved on Yeni soghra, and as the Russians, on their part, have ceased advancing, it is expected that a great battle soon will be fought in that neighborhood.

The Times' Bucharest correspondent says the report which he transmitted yesterday that the Grand Duke Nicholas had routed the Turks at Plevna was premature, but a general engagement is expected there immediately. The report of a great defeat of Rouf was also unfounded.

LONDON, July 26.—A Russian official dispatch from Tirnova, conceding the defeat at Plevna, gives the Russian loss at two colonels, six inferior officers killed, one general, thirty-six inferior officers wounded, and 1,874 men placed hors de combat. Gen. Schilder has retired to he Biela road.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

LONDON July 26.—A special from Bucharest to the Times says: A careful study of the present military situation does not justify the account on of rashness so freely made against the Russian generals.

Bulgaria is not provided with a system of cross roads permitting troops to move easily in all directions. When the Russians had protected their flanks by the coming out detachments towards Biela and Plevna, the road to Tirnova lay open before them, and from that time to the present the Russian columns have effectually guarded the few routes whereby the Turks could approach their lines of communication from Rustchuk, Rasgrad and Shumla on the left, or Pleva on the right. Moreover, the Turkish forces are divided, while the Russians occupy a central position, whereon any of the three grand divisions can fall back if attacked.

LONDON July 26.—An official dispatch from Biela announces that the Russian steamer Nicholas and two sloops armed with cannon and mitrailleuses engaged a Turkish monitor near Silistria. She was set on fire and considerably damaged, and several of her crew killed and wounded. The Russian vessels suffered insignificant damage, but no loss.

Five Turkish steamers and two monitors in going from Rustchuk to Silistra on the 23rd instant, were attacked by the Slobosio batteries and three steamers burned and one sunk.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says the Russian government has called out the reserve of Landwehr.

The Standard's Pesth dispatch says Prince Gortchakoff has notified the powers that Russia will not treat directly with the porte. The questions to be solved will be submitted to the great powers.

THE CONVENTION.

Report of Committee on Judicial Circuits.

An Ordinance to Divide the State into Sixteen Judicial Circuits.

Be it ordained by the people of Georgia in convention assembled, That the state shall be divided into sixteen judicial circuits, numbered from one to sixteen, as follows:

SECTION 1. The first circuit shall be composed of the counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Chatham, Effingham and Liberty.

The second circuit of the counties of Appling, Camden, Charlton, Coffee, Clinch, Glynn, McIntosh, Ware, Wayne, Telfair and Montgomery.

The third circuit of the counties of Baker, Berrien, Brooks, Colquitt, Decatur, Echols, Irwin, Lowndes, Miller, Mitchell, Thomas and Worth.

The fourth circuit of the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Dougherty, Early, Lee, Quitman, Randolph, Stewart and Terrell.

The fifth circuit of the counties of Chattahoochee, Dooly, Houston, Macon, Marion, Schley, Sumter, Taylor, Webster, Wilcox.

The sixth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Harris, Merriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.

The seventh circuit shall be composed of the counties of Bibb, Crawford, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Twiggs and Upson.

The eighth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Baldwin, Dodge, Emanuel, Johnson, Laurens, Jefferson, Pulaski, Tattnall, Washington and Wilkinson.

The ninth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Burke, Columbia, McDuffie, Richmond and Screven.

The tenth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Glascock, Green, Hancock, Lincoln, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Taliaferro, Warren and Wilkes.

The eleventh circuit shall be composed of the counties of Butts, Clayton, Fayette, Jasper, Henry, Newton, Rockdale, Spalding, Walton and Upson.

The twelfth circuit of the counties of DeKalb, Fulton and Milton.

The thirteenth circuit of the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Cobb, Forsyth, Haralson, Heard, Paulding, Douglass and Campbell.

The fourteenth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Banks, Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Jackson, Madison and Oconee.

The fifteenth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Bartow, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union and White.

The sixteenth circuit shall be composed of the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Murray, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.

SEC. 2. At the expiration of the terms of the several judges and solicitors general of the circuits as at present organized, under the constitution prescribed by this convention, there shall be a judge and a solicitor general appointed in each of said districts in the mode prescribed in the constitution.

SEC. The legislature may, at any time hereafter, increase the number of circuits as often as the business of the courts collectively increase, so as to require thirty-two weeks active labor of the judges, in holding the regular courts in each year over the time now necessary, keeping in view an equitable distribution of the labors of the several judges upon a basis of thirty-two weeks annually.

MINORITY RE